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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Hitler Accounts to the World

He Says Killings Saved Hosts

California Strike Halts Food

Cuba Drops Tax, Frees Trade

Worcester Praises Worcester

Babe Ruth Buys a $20 Baseball

CHANCELLOR ADOLF HITLER gives Germany and the world his own account of the "second revolution." In the Reichstag, with perhaps the widest broadcast ever arranged, he declares the ruthless action which cost 77 lives suppressed a revolt that would have killed tens of thousands. He says the revolt had three branches, but names Capt. Roehm, commander of the Storm Troopers, and former Premier Gen. von Schleicher as heads and accuses them of conferring with a foreign statesman. He gives details of a plot in which Roehm and von Schleicher were to replace him and Vice Chancellor von Papen, whom he appears to absolve. He gives his reason for ordering the killings. It was to save the nation—"The Supreme Court of the German people during 24 hours was myself."

Chancellor Hitler's speech adds little to the facts as already known, but is illuminating in its effects. The National Socialists indicate they are as loyal as ever to him and millions throughout Germany accept him as the great defender of the state against ruffians who planned civil war and economic chaos. The vacationing Storm Troopers are heartened by his statement that their brown shirts will soon dominate the streets again. He admits his economic fears but tells how political boycott would be met—German inventors and chemists would have to furnish substitutes for things now imported.

Northern California presents a strange spectacle as the Pacific Coast strike of 27,000 maritime workers threatens a general strike in San Francisco. The region south of the Golden Gate congests with garden produce, the region north with eggs and poultry, which strikers declare shall not reach city people whose supplies are nearly exhausted. For two months organized labor and organized employers have resisted city, state and federal efforts to bring them together in settlement. So the people in general must pay—What's needed is a little unionizing of the public's rights.

Cuba annuls its law placing a heavy tax on the exporting of money. Action comes after a protest by economic corporations, banks, steamship lines, manufacturers and merchants that the tax was disabling and ruining the island's commerce. Cuba, in common with many other countries, has been trying to keep all its money at home and force exports and imports to offset each other. The theory proves fallacious; nations cannot live alone—They find that a closed fist just doesn't turn into an overflowing hand.

Worcester, England, crowds into the Guild Hall to receive the formal good wishes of Worcester, Massachusetts. Worcester Mayor Looker welcomes Worcester Mayor Mahoney and agrees that this gesture further cements their friendly relations. New England has now sent delegations to many English cities with the namesakes' compliments. "We be vigorous cities," proudly announce the American visitors—"That's what we directed our emigrants to make you," happily the British hosts reply.

Geneva calls the steering committee of the Disarmament Conference to meet Sept. 10, soon after the League Assembly resumes. President Arthur Henderson, to whose discretion reconvening was left, believes there is fresh hope. Recent security pacts and the proposed "Eastern Locarno" appear to promote disarming possibilities. If and when arms reduction comes Henderson will reap much honest praise—In dark hours he has steadily voiced the faith of the world's laymen that such things had to be.

Seattle, Wash., sees the "Hooverville" colony of unemployed prepare to erect its own college on the tide flats. The campus is donated by the port, lumber by the sawmills, light and water by the city council. The 2000 prospective students will put up the buildings. Then, when not fishing for dinner, hunting a job or patching their shacks with hammered-out tin cans, they will attend classes. Former college professors, now jobless, will teach. President Eringis' first object is to combat destructive "isms"—"We'll replace agitation with education," soundly he says.

Detroit sees Mr. Babe Ruth, famous batter of the New York Yankees, pay $20 for the baseball with which he smashes out his 700th home run. The premium goes to a freckled lad who retrieved the lopsided sphere in a pasture. Some years ago Ruth paid $20 for the ball that figured in home run No. 500. Two youthful claimants brought in balls after his 600th and got $10 each, Babe Ruth being very human as well as a great hero. He has done an amazing thing for baseball—He has kept the sports flavor predominant in a game being run to make money.

Drive to Stem Strikes Begun At Washington

Labor Board Agents and Strategists Meet to Formulate Campaign

AAA Taxes Defended

Drought Dollars Pour Into Western States—Less Stress Put on Army Drills

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 14—The new National Labor Board gathered its strategists and regional agents together here today for hurried consultation before launching a mighty effort to stem the rising tide of labor unrest throughout the country.

Acting with the speed and quick decision of an army staff during battle, the board received reports from its field agents, discussed each individual sector of the extended labor front with the regional chief, weighed the problem and issued the orders which, it is hoped, will settle at least that individual dispute.

Legal experts and messengers passing continuously in and out of the conference room bringing information and opinions and carrying away telegraphic orders for the field further emphasized the resemblance to war-time commands. And the alalogy is, after all, not far stretched. Second only to forces of depression itself is the threat to recovery and national well-being involved in the strike waves now reaching almost tidal proportions.

While the Labor Board, recognizing the extent of its task, was thus preparing for a powerful counter attack on the forces of labor turmoil and disorder, Secretary of Agriculture Wallace announced that, unpopular or not, the AAA processing tax would have to remain. Also occupying a seat on the stage of daily news developments was the NRA with an order which to all intents and purposes amounted to a flat contradiction of President Roosevelt. It promises fireworks when the Hawaiian trip is over.

Unppopular Processing Taxes: Popular or unpopular, the agricultural processing tax—foundation stone of the AAA program—"cannot be safely abandoned by Congress," Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, declares.

Just back from a trip through the Middle West, Secretary Wallace admitted that the farm section of the country does not "feel any too good" about processing taxes, but he expressed the opinion that they are here to stay. The only alternative roads for Congress to choose, he pointed out, are direct grants from the Treasury, federal purchase of land to take it out of production, or foreign loans to build a market. "I can't imagine Congress substituting any such plans for the processing tax," he added.

Cognizant of the reduced popularity of the AAA program in the farm belt, Secretary Wallace explained it by showing that little has been received in benefit payments to date. Benefit payments to the corn belt are getting into full swing now and should relieve the tension, he said.

Instead of being disappointed with the anti-Administration swing in

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Ayer Club, Athletic or Alcoholic?

Police Improving Case Records

Cranky Bridges Tie Up Traffic

Boston to Honor French Fourth of July by Wreath for Lafayette—Hopscotch Champions Compete on Common—Tunnel 'Leak' Merely Moisture

The Boston Day

Ayer town selectmen are wondering whether the process of "elbow bending" employed in raising glasses of beer, wine, and liquor to the lips, is a "manly sport."

In January this year the Secretary of State chartered the Club Woodstock "to encourage manly sports and athletics . . . promote physical culture and social intercourse."

Then, somehow, the club got a town liquor dispenser's license, and, complainants declare, has since promoted physical culture across a well-stocked bar.

Ayer Town Counsel George L. Wilson and Selectman Howard M. Beverly told the State Alcoholic Beverages Control Commission the other day the place is "a nuisance." Boys from the Groton School, President Roosevelt's alma mater, have been seen there, it was said. Asked why the license was granted in the first place, Selectman Beverly explained, "I think we made a mistake. . . . I for one am prepared to vote to revoke the license."

The commission thinks the town officials have all the authority they need to correct the situation, if conditions are as painted, warns them that a "short time" will be given them to make a clean-up.

As a result the selectmen today were to seek in district court warrants against proprietors of the Club Woodstock and two other "repeal saloons." Meanwhile Brig.-Gen. Daniel Needham, State Public Safety Commissioner, turned over to the Ayer officials the results of a secret state police investigation of Ayer liquor conditions, said they "can take such steps as the facts warrant." The facts weren't made public.

Mrs. Rena Richards, Club Woodstock hostess, looks on, appreciative of the publicity, apprehensive of any license-canceling move.

No More Substitutes

Repeal was to bring the price of "good liquor" down within the range of the not-so-well-to-do; eliminate substitutes.

Today in Municipal Court, Judge Michael J. Murray, in disposing of the last of the week's 125 drinking-on-the-Common cases, suggested police do something about distribution of the bay rum and hair tonic with which these imbibers quenched their repeal thirst. Publication of the names of the makers or distributors of these "eliminated" liquor substitutes, he thought, might help solve the problem.

City Affairs

Police Efficiency Climbs

Boston police have found out "when a crime isn't a crime." Oftener, apparently, than when it is a crime.

Commissioner Eugene C. Hultman reported to Washington last night

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Labor Threatens To Tighten Noose In San Francisco

Every Union in City Votes on Supporting Maritime Workers

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14 (AP)—Official San Francisco marshalled its forces today and awaited decision of union labor which stood ready to strike in mass support of its maritime members.

Heat, light and the all-important supply of food must continue, Mayor Angelo J. Rossi declared in assuming the "unlimited emergency power" granted him under the city charter.

Virtually the last hope of persuading employers to arbitrate the maritime strike—critical issue in the projected general strike of union labor—was swept away as President Roosevelt's labor disputes board reported "no success" after a long meeting with employers.

The general strike weapon, held poised over the bay cities, was passed in San Francisco to the hands of an enlarged strike committee which meets today to take unified action. Formation of the committee, representing all of the 144 unions with a total membership of 65,000, was authorized yesterday after a Central Labor Council "strategy" committee failed to make a recommendation.

"Apparently there is nothing that can avert a general strike," Mr.

(Continued on Page 5, Column 6)

Cost of Material Is Serious Hurdle For Housing Plan

Government Has Made No Provision for Concessions on Prices

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 14—The first problem which Mr. Albert Lytle Deane, newly appointed director of the home modernization campaign, must solve is one which may make or break the whole program.

The problem is to bring about an understanding on the cost of materials and the cost of labor employed in the repair and rebuilding work that officials hope will sweep the nation. The questions involved are highly controversial.

"How can I be expected to build when construction costs are mounting?" the home owner asks. As approved by Congress the law makes no mention of special inducements in guaranteeing low prices for cement or emergency wage rates for carpenters and bricklayers.

Building Costs Still Down

Although building costs are still 15 per cent below normal, it is evident that some special cost adjustments must be worked out with some degree of uniformity for the whole country if home modernization is to gain popular fancy. Experts have estimated that repair

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West Advised To Keep Strong Rein on Orient

Discipline Without War Described by Clark at Charlottesville

Schools Criticized

Less Rigid Grades, Courses and Units Advocated by Zehmer

By Tully Nettleton
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., July 14—Mr. Grover Clark of New York, consultant on Far Eastern affairs and leader of the round table on that subject at the Institute of Public Affairs here, advocates that "so long as the Japanese Government continues in the position of a violator of its international pledges the United States should withdraw its Ambassador from Japan and refrain from all treaty or other negotiations, exchange of notes or other gestures indicative of confidence in the good faith of the Japanese Government."

He emphasized that this action would not be in any sense a preliminary to war and that it should be carried out with no shred of animosity toward the Japanese people but as an unequivocal statement to them that the United States will not condone the violation of international pledges. This, he believed, "would shock the Japanese people into a realization of the way in which their military have disgraced the country in the eyes of the world."

The fundamental problem is, through the wall of censorship, to convince the Japanese people on this point and the power of the military will be broken, he asserted. This aim could not be accomplished, however, through war or embargoes or other forms of economic pressure, which if successful would only make for a worse explosion later, he declared.

Developments Summarized

These recommendations were made in answer to a question in connection with Mr. Clark's summary of his round table. In that summary he reviewed how the Chinese had been moving in recent years to get rid of foreign privileges fostered upon their country in an earlier era, how Japan saved itself from western imperialism by developing a large army and navy and how Japan's military occupation of Manchuria has raised in crucial form the question whether there has been a real turnaway from the arbitrament of force.

The failure of the world's peace machinery in this juncture is influencing the Chinese to believe that China must do as Japan has done if it is to preserve its integrity

(Continued on Page 5, Column 5)

Permanent Waving Traded for Sewing In Chicago Barter

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 14—Painting a picture in return for having a tooth filled, teaching the swan dive and "double twister" in exchange for getting some piano lessons, and doing some typing for instruction in beauty culture are some of the possible exchanges of talents at the Service Exchange Bureau, a nonprofit organization established here recently.

To supply the need for many worthy professional people who are unable to turn their skill into cash and who need some central clearing house where they can find the kind of services they want is the main aim of the bureau, according to its founder, Mrs. John H. Harrison.

"Our bureau is a phase of the barter and exchange idea," said Mrs. Harrison, "but with services being exchanged instead of commodities. Each applicant lists the services he has to offer, as well as those he would like in return."

One of the first applicants was a dressmaker who exchanged her sewing for a permanent wave, said Mrs. Harrison. Many different kinds of skills are offered. A prizefighter offered to teach his art in return for piano lessons. A woman prepared to teach the deaf and dumb language wanted lessons in interior decoration. A girl wanted swimming lessons in return for teaching bridge.

Soviet Boosts Pay In Munitions Plants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MOSCOW, July 14—To encourage workers and engineers in factories "having especial importance for defense," the Soviet Government today decreed substantial increases in pay and introduced bonuses into the Soviet industrial system for the first time.

Wages of workers and engineers in such factories are increased 10 per cent, while the income tax and "cultural" tax were decreased 50 per cent, effective Aug. 1

Bonuses provide a fortnight's pay for those working three years, a month's pay for five years and two months' pay for 10 years.

The decree is intended to prevent an excessive labor turnover in factories manufacturing "defense" materials and to attract the ablest workers to such industries which the Government considers most important at present.

Hitler Declares 'Purging' Saved Nation From Revolt; Reich Faces Pact Decision

French Locarno Project Leaves Vital Decision Up to Germany

Change of Policy In Europe Foreseen

Reich Sees France and Russia Main Gainers by Guarantee Plan

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, July 14—England's benevolent attitude toward an "East Locarno" pact, followed by yesterday's announcement that Italy is following the same course, is causing Germany seriously to reconsider its own attitude toward this matter.

Germany is placed in the unfortunate position that if it rejects the plan, it feels its enemies will say it refused to coöperate for European peace. What is more important, its isolation in foreign politics will become even more marked. This country has hitherto favored bilateral pacts, but, according to certain critics here, it would be willing to abandon its present attitude immediately Germany is granted equal status in armaments.

Whether France will grant Germany equal status appears to be the preliminary question that Germany wants answered before either joining any pact or returning to the League of Nations. The new pact, it is maintained here, would certainly give to France all the security it could ask for, so that country cannot object to equal status for Germany on this count. To join an Eastern Locarno pact on any other conditions than equal status would mean that Germany enters a pact which would be simply controlled by France and the Allies. It would be simply a system of full military alliance. More than one paper comments that England's declaration that all members of the pacts must be of equal status can only have practical significance if England definitely declares it is against a policy of alliances.

Germany is also examining carefully what benefits it could revive from the all-round application of non-aggression, conciliation and mutual military and economic aid in case of war, which such a pact suggests. Momentarily Wilhelmstrasse is uncertain whether France and Russia would not be the chief beneficiaries.

The issue today for Germany is no longer whether it stands for passive peace, but how far it will go in active European coöperation.

Poland Dubious of Plan Believing France Hides Franco-Russian Alliance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

WARSAW, July 14—It is kind of Sir John Simon to urge Poland to undertake a risk he is unwilling that Britain should shoulder herself, is the somewhat ironical comment in informed circles here on the British Foreign Secretary's speech in favor of an "Eastern Locarno," whereof long summaries are printed here today.

Under present treaty commitments, Poland believes it could remain neutral in event of its neighbors being engaged in war. So there is absolutely no enthusiasm for a new commitment of mutual assistance, which would necessitate Poland's taking either one side or the other in event of war breaking out.

"If Britain will take a similar commitment we could reconsider the matter, but as it is we do not see why we should take the risk," said one well-informed commentator today.

Difficult Position

Nevertheless, it is admitted that Poland is in a difficult diplomatic position. If Britain succeeds in bringing Germany into the proposed arrangement, Poland will be unable to stay outside. At present, however.

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Things Present

Hawaii intends to prove to President Roosevelt that internationalism—or interracialism—is not a fanciful dream of impractical idealists. Read Mare T. Greene's article in the northeast corner of the Editorial Page.

The fifth editorial deals sanely with Dr. Tesla's so-called "death ray," said to be capable of carrying destruction 200 miles.

The editor of the Interior Decoration and Antiques page contributes an illustrated article which should help householders to appreciate chairs as objects of art.

Is a refrigerator real estate? Before answering, Mr. Owner, read today's installment in the "You and the Law" series, on the Progress in Education Page.

Anyone studying French should enjoy the opportunity of comparing the article and translation on the Home Forum Page.

And Things to Come

Monday brings the Children's Page and another Parable of Safed the Sage.

Remind friends that Sisley Huddleston's "America Revisited," a series of five daily articles, begins on July 23.

Führer Tells Story Of 'Rescuing' Reich

FULL story of a conspiracy against his régime with details of its ruthless suppression was given to the Reichstag Friday by Herr Hitler in a forceful defense of his action.

The speech was heard over the radio by millions in all parts of the world.

Seventy-seven "traitors" were slain by der Führer's order as "supreme court" of the nation.

This action, he affirmed, saved the nation from civil war, that would have sacrificed thousands of lives.

Roehm, Ernst, Heines and Hayn were named as principal leaders of the Storm Troops mutiny.

Foreign plot charges were reaffirmed. Von Papen and Seldte were cleared of all implication in the revolt.

U. S. Asks Reich To Give Equality On Debt Payments

Secretary Hull Orders Strong Protest Over Service on Bonds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 14—Secretary Hull yesterday directed William E. Dodd, United States Ambassador to Germany, to protest to the German authorities against the discrimination shown the American holders of $150,000,000 of the Dawes and Young bonds.

On June 28 the Secretary of State replied forcefully to Germany's suspension of foreign debts service effective on July 1, in which he squarely placed the blame for the default on Nazis' policies. Since then no formal move has been made until the dispatch cabled to Mr. Dodd last night, the text of which was not made public.

The United States so far is taking verbal measures to try to force an equitable settlement with the Germans, in contradistinction to the method of Great Britain, who successfully wielded an economic bludgeon. When default on her German bonds was imminent, the British powers immediately retaliated by threatening a trade ban through imposing a clearing system on German exports. Parliament made good its threat and soon after passed the British clearance bill, which would empower the treasury to pay British creditors of Germany from the proceeds of German exports to Britain.

Although the terms of the subsequent agreement with Great Britain and also with the Dutch on servicing their bonds have been kept secret, reports have intimated that they were discriminating in favor of these two creditors.

The trade balance with Germany is greatly in favor of the United States, so that the latter cannot handle the debt situation in that way. American exports a great deal more than it imports, and therefore the federal authorities can only hope that diplomatic representations will bring about a favorable settlement.

NEW YORK, July 14 (AP)—The German Government has been warned by J. P. Morgan that "the world will not understand nor soon forget" if it suspends payments on the Dawes and Young plan loan bonds held by American investors.

The warning was contained in a cablegram sent by J. P. Morgan & Co. to the German Minister of Finance.

Chile Provides Way For Women to Earn Machines They Lost

SANTIAGO, Chile, July 14 (By U. P.)—Six thousand sewing machines will hum merrily under a unique experiment of the Chilean state pawnshop which has installed the machines in an old warehouse where seamstresses may come to operate the machines they lost through inability to keep up installment payments.

The Caja de Credito Popular will pay a fair daily wage, deducting the money due until the machines are fully paid for and become the workers' property.

Once the property of the Singer Sewing Machine Company, they were sold and later taken back. The Government refused to permit the company to reëxport them, and clapped a fine on the company for alleged violation of social laws governing employees.

Commission salesmen had not been regarded as subject to the legislation, but the labor court held discharged men were entitled to indemnities, according to their years of service, and the payment of 5 per cent of salaries into the Provident Fund. The company thereupon suspended operations.

Dramatic Appeal Asks for Confidence in Fascist Régime

Defies Boycott By Foreign Nations

Chancellor Declares He Was Supreme Court During 'Liquidations'

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, July 14—The firm hold Der Führer still has on the National Socialist Party was strikingly exemplified in the Reichstag speech Friday when the Chancellor gave Germany its first official interpretation of the events of June 30.

As far as the facts are concerned, Herr Hitler's speech added little to what was already known abroad. But it was illuminating in its effect. To the Reichstak—overfull from floor to ceiling—he gave what he described as an unreservedly frank statement, limited only by the interests of the state and the feeling of disgrace which such events had produced.

To his listeners, not only those within the Reichstag, but also many millions throughout the country, Chancellor Hitler made his appeal as great defender of the state, as the representative of law and order against a ruffianly band which, he declared, would have led Germany into civil war and endless political and economic chaos. He appeared again, assumed the rôle of savior of his people as on Jan. 30, 1933, when he became Chancellor.

The "Revolt"

As to the "revolt," the German people were led to believe that three groups were involved, namely one associated with Captain Roehm and other high Storm Trooper officers, another associated with Herr von Schleicher, and a third involving men like Vice-Chancellor von Papen's secretaries and co-workers in Berlin and Munich, many of whom were pro-Catholic, and the three groups seem not to have been linked together. Herr Hitler confined his attention to the first two groups.

The number of dead as a result of this affair is officially given as 77, but no names were read out last night.

Any suspicions of Herr von Papen being connected with the plot is officially removed by Herr Hitler's statement that Herr Franz von Papen and Herr Franz Seldte—head of the Steel Helmets as well as Labor Minister—or other members of the Reich's Cabinet had any connection with the mutineers. Further reports that any German princes took part in the plot or had been arrested, Herr Hitler declared to be pure invention.

How It Was Planned

The Roehm plot, according to the Chancellor, aimed at a revolution involving the temporary arrest of the Chancellor himself. The plan was to sow seeds of dissension in the Storm Troop organization and to make much of the breach between the Storm Troopers and the National Socialist Party.

Herr Hitler maintained there was but one course open, namely, to act speedily and ruthlessly so as to prevent possible untold bloodshed. It was "better that a hundred mutineers, traitors and conspirators be annihilated than that 10,000 equally innocent on the other side be killed."

If Herr Hitler did not fall in with the scheme, it was proposed to arrest him at the outbreak of the revolt. Standard Bearer Uhl confessed his willingness to carry out the order before his death, Herr Hitler declared.

"Herr von A"

Connections between Captain Roehm and Herr von Schleicher were established, according to Herr Hitler, through a certain "Herr von A." He described Herr von Schleicher as "the man who gave outward expression to Roehm's inner desires." Von Schleicher was convinced, according to Herr Hitler, that the present régime in Germany could not last and that defense forces and all the national organizations must be under one control—Roehm—and that Herr von Papen must vacate the Vice-Chancellorship for von Schleicher.

Herr Hitler added "in the state there is only one bearer of arms, the Reichswehr, and only one bearer of political will—the National Socialist Party." Consequently "to have yielded to von Schleicher would have meant not only unfaithfulness to his oath to President von Hindenburg but also to the Reichswehr itself."

The Chancellor paid special tribute to Gen. Werner von Blomberg, Minister for Defense, whom the Reichstag enthusiastically cheered.

What of Those Others?

It is significant that nothing was said concerning the deaths of Herr von Papen's secretaries and coworkers or of what part they played in these schemes. It is also pointed out that the shootings of June 30 were legalized by the Cabinet a few days later so there can be no further inquiry into the matter, unless the Government itself should desire it.

"I gave the order that the principal guilty ones should be shot, I gave also the order that any attempt at resistance on the part of

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Toledo Likes Rooseveltism--In Spots

Here in the Lake City Where Labor Mobs Defied a Court Ruling With Guns and Bricks, the Upper Crust Is Against President and His Program, as Is the Bottom Crust—But the Filling Is for Him

'The People' Analyze the New Deal

By Erwin D. Canham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 14—Toledo is a great place. It's not the biggest midwestern industrial town, and I suppose that, like all newspaper men going the rounds, I should have made a beeline for Detroit. But, no. I recalled that the recent Auto-Lite strike had focused national attention here, much to Toledo's embarrassment. A strike, like all trouble, always looks worse and bigger the farther you get away from it.

And I remembered that Toledo was hit harder, probably, than any other industrial town during the depression. That was an added reason for coming. Finally, I knew some hospitable and knowledgeable Toledoans.

Yesterday and today, therefore, we have "done" Toledo. "Done" it from the magnificent cathedral-dusk of the Toledo Club to the hot sidewalks and tenements of Little Poland. "Done" it from the curbstone to the private office of the great banker in whose name a national magazine recently rechristened Toledo. "Done" it in the office of a nationally known editor.

And I repeat that Toledo is a great place. We inspected the long idle—or virtually idle—Willys-Overland works, once the world's greatest single automobile factory. We also visited the Auto-Lite plant and saw the neat new bricks they have put in place of those that filled the air only a few weeks ago. They have actually put down bricks again in that troubled street and the new ones shine like tiles in a mosaic. I thought that to make it bricks again was either a gesture of confidence or defiance.

In spite of all the violence, in spite of the drag of the depression, I met cheerful people. They were being Americans; they were carrying on, each with his particular motives. Even in a real estate office the young men were bright and busy. That's why I say Toledo is a great place.

Most common folk were for the New Deal. The ordinary laboring people were with the President. The labor extremists and some of their leaders were against Mr. Roosevelt. "He's only postponed things," they said with eager and gruesome anticipation.

Similarly in opposition were all the members of the Toledo Club who came within my purview. So was the leading banker. So were the real estate people. So were some of the shopkeepers, although one of them had done, he said, the best three months' business in his business career.

"You must be for the Administration," I said.

"Brrrrrr," he began, and made a speech that was anything but chilly.

But the people were cheerful. Why?

Let's resort to statistics . . . sometimes a guide, often a snare. Here they are:

Despite strikes, despite new-deal uncertainty, the

The Story Unfolds

THE Christian Science Monitor's Washington Bureau has extensively reported what the Roosevelt Administration is doing, planning, disputing or achieving. Now Mr. Canham, the chief of the bureau, is touring the country to study, out in the field, the reactions to and effects of the Government's vast and venturesome program. The next articles will be about Chicago.

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Interest in Canadian Affairs Rising Among U. S. Students After Long Era of Isolation

Annals of Two Countries Are too Peaceful for Sensational News—'American Invasion' Includes Movies and Transportation Methods

Fourth of Six Articles

How do the youth of Canada and the United States feel toward each other? How varied and far-reaching are the inherent differences in their nationalistic perspectives?

To enable these traditional North American cousins to "see ourselves as others see us," the Monitor has enlisted three Canadians and three Americans from the ranks of the "younger generation" to express their views on these engrossing questions.

These young observers, fully qualified to represent their respective nationalities, assess with the utmost candor their true feelings regarding each other. Their statements are frank and enlightening, revealing one another's viewpoints with impartial force and clarity.

The articles touch upon business, sports, radio, press, schools, politics and other outstanding social and economic phases. Their purpose is kindly and their appraisal tolerant.

By **Jeanette Clarke Dickie**

Staff member of the Economic Forum, American quarterly publication of organization of young people holding weekly discussions of economic questions

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

To the seeker after sensation, the international relations of the United States and Canada are, for the most part, singularly dull and uninteresting. There is not a comparable relationship between nations anywhere else in the world. It is seldom that there has been a headline in the newspapers, a showing in the news reels, articles in magazines or novels on Canada.

The economist is too concerned with production and consumption to write books on Canadian-American economics; the historian too absorbed by Europe and the Far East and South America; the sociologist too occupied with more fertile fields; the newspapers and movies with more startling and controversial affairs.

American relations with Canada are so peaceful; both peoples speak the same language (with the exception of Quebec), the frontiers are practically defenseless, in spite of the coterie of customs officials, who tried to enforce the prohibition law. There are no vital international problems. We, therefore, find an extraordinary indifference on the part of both countries. Here is a typical view in the United States of American-Canadian relations: "Our situation with regard to Canada—why, it's just north of us."

More Glamour in Mexico

What a contrast to the attitude of Americans toward Mexico, our neighbor on the south! There is glamour, curiosity and concern for a country that has been troublesome and demanding. To American youth, particularly, Mexico is exciting, adventurous, alive. Canada is conservative, law-abiding, almost unattractive.

The average American is barely conscious that another country stretches across 3000 miles of the frontier. Canadian laborers have penetrated very peacefully into American industrial and commercial cities, such as Detroit. Trains from the United States, particularly in the Middle West, cross and recross the Canadian border without the least sign of disturbance or concern. How contrary is the situation in Germany and Poland at the frontier of the Polish Corridor, where all forms of transportation are subjected to strict regulations by both countries.

It is strange that Canadian-American relations are so casual, especially since Canada has provided not only a first-class market for American exports, but also the largest single field of American foreign investments. Very little cognizance has been taken of the fact that 60 to 70 per cent of the Canadian imports come from the United States and more than 40 per cent of Canadian exports come to the United States. In 1932, for instance, 62 per cent of the foreign capital invested in Canada came from the United States, and 58 per cent of Canadian investments abroad were in the United States.

Heavy Investment in Trade

From the point of view of trade and investments these figures clearly show that economically Canada is more important to the United States than any other single country, and vice versa. So quietly has Canada slipped into this strategic economic position that even its next door neighbor is indifferent. There can, however, be little doubt that the American business man gives more thought to the neighbor on the north than do his fellow countrymen. The depression has brought on a little discussion about restricting Canadian laborers from employment in the United States, but whether any action will be taken is still dubious.

In spite of what has sometimes been called the "American invasion," because of the movement of American capital investments to Canada, eastern Canada is much more influenced by and interested in the British Empire than in the United States. On the surface, America has made a dent on Canadian civilization. Transportation facilities, trains and highways, entertainments such as the movies, buildings, and business methods have been greatly influenced by the United States.

Yet, underneath the enamel coating, Canadian thought with regard to manners, and philosophy of government, and education is fundamentally British. Americans, during prohibition days, learned that they could not pay their way out of breaking a traffic or liquor law. Many American youths on the border, accustomed to frequenting Canadian territory, know that American lawbreaking and lax enforcement have not pervaded Canada. Here is a perfect example of the British influence, untouched by the American mores.

Source Material Scarce

And what about American college students? During the last decade, they have turned their attention in increasing numbers to international, political and economic questions. Evidence can be found in the increase of courses in the curriculums on political science and economics.

A survey on Canadian-American relations made by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, under the leadership of Prof. James T. Shotwell, reveals that institutions of higher learning provide remarkably few courses on any phase of Canadian life. Textbooks and source material are scarce. Compared with European or Latin-American relations, the colleges and universities have shown little interest in the study of Canada. (The Carnegie Survey points out, however, that the interest of American students in Canadian relations has grown rapidly if measured by the increase of masters and doctors theses dealing with Canadian relations.)

There is another aspect of Canadian-American relationships. Within the last decade, innumerable organizations have sprung up for the purpose of sponsoring and promoting among students an interest in international affairs, through the study of the League of Nations, disarmament, the Chaco and Leticia disputes, the World Court, the International Bank, Sino-Japanese relations and others, through enrollment at foreign universities, through traveling around the globe.

Students Hold First Conference

Because it seems wise for the youth of different countries to get together, to discuss their common and often uncommon problems, conferences have been held for British and American students, for the students of the Balkan countries, for the French, Italians and Germans. Amazingly enough, with transportation and distance no handicap, the first formally arranged Canadian-American conference of students took place only three months ago at Hamilton, Ont., where the World Student Christian Federation brought together 114 students, 57 Canadians and 57 Americans, representing 41 colleges.

The enrollment shows that students attended not only from colleges in the North, but also from Georgia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Kansas, Nebraska and others. While the initiation of this type of union may prove to be of great significance if continued the conference did not discuss Canadian-American relations as such.

Another promising sign for the youth of Canada and the United States alike may come from the interest in the Civilian Conservation Corps movement of the Canadian and American branches of the International Student Service, the organization which does much in Europe to establish youth work camps.

Jewish Question Raised

In regard to the transfer of Canadian and American students, the Jewish question is coming to a head. Until recently many American Jews have been going to Canadian universities to be educated, due to restrictions made in the United States. The time has arrived when Canadian universities are making similar restrictions. How this problem is going to work itself out is as yet an open question.

So closely allied are the United States and Canada racially, economically, and geographically, that even the American business man, with his eye on profits, and the American student, ever ready to "view with alarm," are complacent. At the present moment the St. Lawrence Waterway project is the greatest concern and there is every reason to believe that eventually a mutually satisfactory arrangement will be made between the two countries.

How thankful the League of Nations and the world should be that this and other questions affecting two of the largest countries in the world can be handled in a quiet and peaceful manner. There is every indication that, if for no other reason than that the people of both countries are mutually apathetic, Canada and the United States will remain in a state of perfect peace for many a centur"

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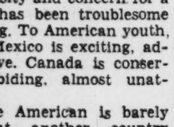

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Adult Education Urged to Aid Men, Think for Selves

Keep Pace With Environment, Woman Teacher Advises Wellesley Forum

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 14—The normally pedestrian tasks of a mail man have brought Mr. Ray S. Kellogg, Ohio letter carrier, 600 miles to the second Summer Institute for Social Progress under way here.

Since 1906 he has walked the streets of Norwalk, Ohio, delivering letters, newspapers and magazines. One day as he carelessly glanced at a paper protruding from its brown wrapper, his adult education began.

It was a workers' paper of a radical tone and its thoughts arrested him. From that time on he snatched at portions of the literature he delivered, he sometimes loitered to read down to the wrapper and often paused on the doorsteps until he had absorbed what he had read.

The seemingly sterile job of walking endless miles became an intellectual adventure, varied with squints at conservative and orthodox papers as well.

But the radical viewpoint held him and caused him to write a book, setting forth a highly liberal philosophy. And now he is attending the institute, his research activities having expanded far beyond surreptitious lectures from his mailbag.

But this is probably a more accidental and casual type of adult education that Dr. Helen Everett Meiklejohn, instructor in the College of Adult Education in San Francisco, would favor. Dr. Meiklejohn, wife of Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn, noted American educator, has conducted the round-table discussions on the general subject of adult education.

She has a much more profound view of adult education than that held by many who link it glibly to the new leisure and see in it a means of enabling men and women to acquire a hobby or avocation for this leisure.

To Dr. Meiklejohn adult education is a serious business, a teaching of men and women to think on social and economic abuses and the resultant fashioning of a new order.

So in many respects the adult education of the Ohio mail man would apparently be more agreeable to Dr. Meiklejohn than the superficial education of adults in classrooms in order that they may have some pleasant diversion with which to spend their leisure.

In her round table lecture, Dr. Meiklejohn stressed the effect of technological changes and rapid material progress on the system of education. Indicating that education was a means of enabling man to fit into his environment, she pointed out how the environment goes on changing every year, whereas the public school program stops at an early point in the man's life. Adult education she sees as a means of enabling man to keep pace with his environment, to enjoy it and to direct it.

Adult education she regards as particularly important because it is the only education that permits a man to evaluate his mature experiences. And again she views adult education as a means of enabling the man, beset by newspapers, radios, lobbies and innumerable agencies for propaganda, to break through and discern the truth.

Economics, she indicated, is the most important subject for the adult student, because of its realistic involvement with all contemporary problems.

Labor and Capital In Georgia Pulling Together, Tyler Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Ga.—More peace and less serious differences exist between employers and labor in Georgia than in almost any other part of the United States, Mr. J. Sid Tyler of Atlanta, president of the Georgia Federation of Labor, told the 300 delegates in their thirty-sixth annual convention here.

"I congratulate our workers for their patience and for their willingness to work under extremely adverse and discouraging conditions," said Mr. Tyler.

"At the same time I wish to commend the large group of employers in our State who have made sacrifices in order to keep their business going, many of them operating at a constant loss with little immediate hope of recouping lost profits or wiping out the red balances on the ledger."

The necessity for revising the present plan of financing the public schools in Georgia was urged by members of the convention. The first week in May was named "Education Week" throughout the State. Miss Allie Man, of Atlanta, president of the Georgia Education Association told the assembly that "it cost $300 a year to keep a child in jail but only $100 a year to keep him in school."

Radio Police Cars Adopted in Brazil

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, July 14 (By U. P.)—Radio police cars, latest innovation here, are expected to play an important part in the recently established coördination of the night civil guard and the military police or government-administered national police system.

The patrol cars are operated by the municipal force, or directory of investigation, from 10 p. m. to 6 a. m., with the city divided into 15 zones, each covered by one car.

Denouncement as extravagance had little effect when the new measures proved successful in keeping down crime. It was charged that organization of the system was a political move by the federal district Autonomist Party, but the federal district was shortly afterward assured of its autonomy by the Constituent Assembly.

Ayer Club, Athletic or Alcoholic?

Police Improving Case Records

Cranky Bridges Tie Up Traffic

(Continued from Page 1)

that his department is steadily increasing in efficiency. Its record for March was 76 per cent of cases cleared. Four divisions had a record of 100 per cent.

But more unfounded complaints were put on the books, he showed, than there were actual crimes committed. The South Boston division had 93 cases reported during the month. All of 49 of these were unfounded. In the 44 real crimes police made 54 arrests, scored a "perfect" mark.

The French Fourth

American Independence Day is widely observed even in foreign countries. France recognizes the occasion often with elaborate ceremonies.

Tomorrow is Bastille Day, France's "Fourth of July," and Mayor Mansfield doesn't intend to let it go unnoticed. He will lay a wreath on the Lafayette tablet on the mall on the Common in commemoration of the event.

This year, it will be remembered, also is the one hundredth anniversary of the passing of Lafayette, the Frenchman who joined America in the Revolution.

Water But No Leak

East Boston Vehicular tunnel travelers saw what appeared to be water seeping through the sides of the passage. The tunnel is, in the middle, 30 feet below Boston harbor. The travelers visioning a flooded tunnel, perhaps even a sudden collapsing of the narrow walls, warned Public Works Commissioner Christopher J. Carven.

Mr. Carven explains today, though, that all under-water tunnels show seepage. It isn't a leak, he says, it's just a slight natural oozing and collection of moisture on the tile surfaces. There's no danger of a flood, even of getting one's feet wet, in case one stepped out onto the tunnel roadbed.

Traffic

Bridges Go Temperamental

Cold dinners greeted many South Shore commuters and week-enders last night. Temperamental bridges were the cause.

The New Haven railroad bridge across the Cape Cod Canal at Bourne groaned as the tender tried to turn it to let a boat through at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, but failed to swing around. The 144-foot span, one of the longest in the country, hadn't acted like that for many years. Rusted or sheered-off rivets and bolts were found to be the cause of the trouble.

Repair crews were summoned. Vessels meanwhile began to collect at both ends of the Cape cut-off. When the bridge finally creaked out of the way at 5 o'clock this morning, crews of 10 ships sleepily took their posts to proceed on trips delayed 12 hours. Many ships went around the end of the Cape, warned by radio of the canal jam. Trains across the bridge were unhampered, however.

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Motorists were victims as the highest bridge across the Neponset River in Dorchester went up for a passing boat, refused to come back down at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. When a jammed shoe was repaired three hours later tooting cars lined roads for miles in both directions. Police detour warnings came too late and there was nothing to do but wait.

The Narrow Gauge Bridge at Point of Pines had a similar obstinate spell, failed to drop back after raising to let through a boat. Warnings of an expected tieup here, however, were premature, as the trouble was eliminated in 20 minutes and trains sped on their way again.

Port

Not Interested in Strike

A well-loaded freighter steamed confidently up to Commonwealth Pier yesterday, proceeded to unload her cargo. Nothing happened. Some thought things might happen, for the vessel had been loaded in San Francisco by strike breakers. For days the Marine Workers Industrial Union has been distributing circulars urging sympathy for striking dock workers in the west coast port.

Boston longshoremen apparently were not interested though. The Luckenback's cargo of canned goods and general merchandise went out on the pier and into warehouses with regulation speed.

Atlantic ports, however, are feeling effects of the strike on the far-off coast. Lines doing intercoastal business have cut down schedules ,others are tied up altogether.

Playgrounds

Hopscotch on the Common

Hopping along as vigorously as Kipling's "Old Man Kangaroo," with a few spellbound squirrels in place of Yellow-Dog-Dingo, the hopscotch champions of Boston's playgrounds competed on the Common this morning for a silver cup.

This first of the series of weekly tournaments held in connection with the ERA women's playground project brought 25 winners of the heats run off during the past week at the playgrounds. These playgrounds are now under supervision of persons employed under the ERA, who are conducting their activities in cooperation with the City Park Department and the Community Service of Boston, Inc. Two years ago this group extended the playground games to include girls and young women over 14 years of age.

These "older" girls have shown real old-fashioned enthusiasm over hopscotch, horseshoe throwing, O'Leary, jackstones, and other games which can be played individually. They also like the team games of baseball, squash, volleyball, tennis, and so forth.

The winners of this morning's event: Miss Alice Shoales, to whom Park Commissioner William P. Long presented the silver cup; and Miss Marjorie Tersit, runner-up.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity: Showers or thunderstorms this afternoon; probably fair tonight and early Sunday; occasional scattered showers late Sunday afternoon; gentle to moderate south and southwest winds.

Forecast for All New England States: Fair tonight and Sunday, except probably local thundershowers Sunday afternoon; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle to moderate southerly winds and mostly overcast weather tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	71	82	New Orleans	80	92
Bermuda	74	84	New York	70	76
Chicago	72	82	Norfolk, Va.	72	90
Denver	66	90	Philadelphia	74	76
Helena, Mont.	56	82	St. Louis	72	104
Jacksonville	80	94	St. Paul	74	88
Kansas City	82	106	San Francisco	54	62
Los Angeles	64	80	Washington	74	86
Miami, Fla.	80	88			

A—9 a. m. July 14.
B—Maximum July 13.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 1:58 p. m., Sunday 2:06 a. m.
Height of tides 8.8 feet, 8.9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:50 p. m.

Miscellaneous

Sentenced to Pump

Letting air out of tires is easy. Pumping them up again by hand-pump is hard. A group of young West Harwich summer residents had a demonstration yesterday. Mischief in their eyes they went about deflating tires of parked cars near a large dance hall. Police Chief E. E. Hall, though, caught them in the act.

In a one-man-open-air-court the miscreants were tried, convicted and sentenced. The sentence: pump up every tire deflated. The boys used Chief Hall's own pump until it gave out, then borrowed another from a garage. Returning dancers found tires inflated, some more so than when they left. The boys went home, their fun over, their backs tired.

The Washington Day

(Continued from Page 1)

the Middle West, Mr. Wallace declared that he had found the Administration "a little more popular out there than I anticipated."

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Ignoring the Public: By a formal ruling, the NRA definitely excluded the public from the benefits of an authorized 15 per cent reduction in fixed prices under NRA codes, despite the fact that President Roosevelt originally intended that the private consumer should share with the Government in the price cuts.

The original order, issued at the White House on June 29, authorized bidders on government contracts to go as much as 15 per cent below their listed prices. The primary purpose was to prevent identical bids on government contracts, a condition which has resulted from the open price system force under most codes. But the President, in commenting on the order, announced that the reduced prices would be available also for the public.

This announcement was hailed at the time as a great victory for the consumer and a blow at price-fixing abuses under the NRA. But by the time Mr. Roosevelt left Washington the NRA was hinting that he had misunderstood the implications of his own order. Now it is flatly stated that only governments, federal, state or municipal, shall benefit. The President made a mistake when he said anything about the public at large. The NRA is sorry to disappoint the public, but after all it is more concerned with industry, and industry is quite devoted to its own price-fixing systems.

Industry's protests began to pour in as soon as it heard what the President had said. The NRA was not long in reassuring industry. And for the moment all is well.

But what will happen when Mr. Roosevelt gets back to Washington is another matter. The NRA has put him in an embarrassing position. He promised the public relief from price-fixing, and now the public is told almost in so many words that Mr. Roosevelt meant well, but really didn't know what he was talking about. After all, Government agencies do not ordinarily put the President of the United States in such a position. It is difficult to see how Mr. Roosevelt can avoid a clash with the NRA when he gets back. Presidents do not like to make flat promises and have them ignored by their subordinates.

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Drought Dollars: More than $2,750,000 of Government money has been poured into 14 western states to buy cattle from drought-stricken farmers since the Department of Agriculture began its relief service early in June.

More than 880,000 cattle have been bought from their owners and turned over to the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation to be used to feed the needy. Cattle-buying activities have centered in 489 "emergency" counties in 14 states. In all drought counties special freight rates have extended for feed shipments and for shipping cattle to and from grazing areas.

Approximately 70,000 farms have voluntarily sold cattle under the drought relief plan. The money received from the sale has been the only cash some farmers have seen. A survey shows that the average sale for these farms was about 25 per cent of their total number of cattle. Almost 50 per cent of the total cattle population of the country is contained in the 14 states in which the drought service is operating.

Fairly general rains in the northwestern states during the past week or two have made possible excellent growth of emergency crops and have also helped regular crops and pastures to some extent. Drought conditions still continue in the southwestern states, however.

Field agents report the morale of the people in the stricken area as generally good. Some are disheartened, but practically all, they say, are showing courage and determination.

Experts believe now that the drought may have no deleterious effect on future productivity of the soil, except where fertile top soil is too thin and has been blown away during dust storms.

⁂

The Doughboy's Dream: A soldier's fondest dream is a distant happy land where there are no top sergeants, no more barked commands and no more drills. And it will probably always remain a dream. But for the moment there is a bare chance that the dream may come true. A group of high ranking officers has been named to study the advisability, among other things, of discontinuing drill as a regular part of army training.

That the possibility should even be considered is a startling concession to changing conditions. That drill will actually be abolished certainly seems unlikely. It is too fixed in tradition and too dear to the hearts of drill-masters. But the emphasis placed upon it may decrease.

Those who advocate abandonment of drill see each soldier in the army trained to act as an independent fighting unit. His training would fit him to use his own initiative with the highly developed weapons at his command rather than as a cog in a great human machine. But the other side of the case is still strong among army officers. Gen. Douglas MacArthur, chief of staff, sums it up as follows:

"Many officers, who while obviously recognizing the value of this kind of technique, insist that a thorough instilled discipline is equally important. They consider it a fundamental error to look upon a combat unit as nothing more than a collection of artisans, and believe that teamwork and morale resulting from so-called disciplinary training are not only worth their cost in time, but are prerequisite to success in any kind of difficult fighting."

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Old Faithful Stamp: The post office at Yellowstone National Park has been chosen as the scene of the first sale of the first stamp of the 5-cent Yellowstone issue on July 30, with Postmaster-General James A. Farley officiating. Sales will be made the same day at the Philatelic Agency here in Washington, and, beginning July 31, the stamp will go on general sale throughout the country.

The central design of the stamp, just announced, will be a reproduction of the world-famous "Old Faithful Geyser," scenic wonder of Yellowstone, printed in blue ink with white lettering.

Stamp collectors desiring first-day cancellations of the stamp may obtain a limited number of covers, not to exceed 10, by applying to the postmaster, Yellowstone Park, Wyo., or Washington, D. C., with cash or postal money order covering the value of the stamps required, the Post Office Department advises.

More State Support Urged for Schools By Michigan Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LANSING, Mich.—More state support for public schools and a higher degree of student self-expression are objectives of the Michigan Educational Planning Commission, to which business leaders as well as educators have been appointed.

In forming the planning board, Dr. Paul F. Voelker, state superintendent of public instruction, felt the school situation needed sound business handling—wisdom of the practical, "hard-headed" variety—and so he asked officials of leading state-wide business organizations to serve on his commission. The business men showed they were vitally interested by whole-heartedly getting behind the project. Farm and labor leaders, women's club officials, and others in responsible offices likewise lent their services to the commission's program.

At a conference held by the commission here, two reports were adopted setting forth the major goals. One asked the State to pay half the cost of operating school districts, up to a maximum of $34 a pupil. This would cost the State, it was estimated, nearly $40,000,000 for the next year as compared with approximately $25,000,000 during the past year. To aid the State in raising the additional funds needed, the commission proposed a tax on personal property such as bonds and evidences of indebtedness. This would raise from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 a year, it was estimated. The Legislature previously has refused to approve a tax on intangibles.

The other report recommended that classrooms in public schools be operated on the basis of pupil self-direction and activity, as against the present question-an-answer procedure which was shown to amount virtually to teacher domination. Students should be given more opportunity to "dig out" facts for themselves, it was felt.

Size of Sardines Too Big for Canneries

PORTLAND, Maine, July 14 (AP)—A sardine may be a sardine to the general public but to the packers its size presents a problem.

Most of the sardines brought in this season by fishermen have been too large for packing and two of the packing factories here have shut down until smaller ones come in.

Feature Editor on Air In Saturday Interview

MR. PAUL O. NAFE, feature editor of The Christian Science Monitor, will be interviewed by Mr. Ernest Beaufort, Monitor news radiocaster, in the next Monitor Interview series, Saturday, July 14, at 9 p. m., eastern daylight time, over Stations WBZ, WBZA and W1XAZ, Boston and Springfield, Mass. WBZ and WBZA operate on a frequency of 990 kilocycles, which is a wavelength of 303 meters. W1XAZ operates on the short wavelength of 31.34 meters.

On Saturday, July 21, Mr. Rush Jones, political reporter and member of the City Staff of The Christian Science Monitor, will be interviewed at the regular time of 8 p. m., eastern daylight time, over the same stations.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

The Rev. E. P. Roe, a generation or more ago, wrote a Sunday School Library novel entitled "From Jest to Earnest."

On June 9, last, the Republicans, or a convention elected by 4 or 5 per cent of the Massachusetts Republicans, nominated a state ticket.

As the Republican candidate for United States Senator, a selection was made by that convention that has been whispered around as more or less as a "joke nomination."

Robert M. Washburn, newspaper columnist, and former Representative in the State House of Representatives from Ward 10, Worcester, was placed on the ticket headed by Gaspar G. Bacon to do political battle with David I. Walsh of Clinton, who is making his third full-term fight for membership in that august debating club on Capitol Hill, Washington, D. C., the Senate.

Now, the signs of the times are that this Republican nomination for the United States Senatorship is becoming full of possibilities and that the situation has turned from "jest to earnest" so far as the astute senior United States Senator is concerned.

Robert M. Washburn, as the candidate of his party for the upper house in the Congress, is proving himself a foeman worthy of his steel. He is getting ready to take Senator Walsh's measure on that Tuesday next Nov. 9. Gone are the characteristic Washburn jests and jibes and in their places are flung out telling arguments couched in terms no less characteristic.

There are long-experienced political observers who are saying today that the Washburn who in 1909-10 and 1911 was the real leader of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, is in the saddle again and in even stronger form.

The Washburn whom Worcester sent to the Legislature in those days proved himself a strong man in his battle with the railroads and the New Haven management has never forgotten how he compelled it to knuckle.

What Robert M. Washburn, aided by Representative Norman White of Brookline, did in the way of bringing the railroads to terms stands out as a memorable record over the intervening score and more of legislative years. And former Speaker Joseph Walker is here to vouch for what important legislation was enacted in those years when Robert M. Washburn was representing Worcester.

One Lone Woman

Russell A. Wood of 9 Whittier Street, Cambridge, may be a candidate for the Third Councillor District, now that Mrs. Esther M. Andrews who has served full three terms in that place, has announced her intention of retiring. Mr. Wood ran against Mrs. Andrews two years ago for the position and was unsuccessful. The vote he received was so creditable that he is thinking seriously of making the try again.

If Mr. Wood makes this campaign he will have pitted against him Frank A. Brooks, former chairman of the parole commission, and Miss Margaret McGill of Newton.

⁂

Stevens on Griddle

Senator Charles Abbot Stevens of Lowell, of the Eighth Middlesex Senatorial District, faces the hardest fight in his political history if he tries to come back to the Senate, for George Heathcote of Westford, has announced his candidacy for the seat among the Bay State solons.

Mr. Heathcote was once upon a time Secretary for the New York Young Men's Christian Association and a research representative for John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Then he was connected in an important capacity with the Hood Rubber Company at Watertown for some 18 years. He would bring years of rich experience to the State Senate and it's said that Mr. Stevens realizes that if he wishes to remain in the Senate, and he does, he will have to go as he never did before. Mr. Heathcote is now practicing law with his office in Watertown.

Ah, Boiled Lobsters

That splendid Republican organization, the Middlesex Club, is planning for an all-day salt-water picnic on the Cape Cod Steamship Company's big boat, the Steel Pier. The Middlesexers are going to go down to Provincetown and see Uncle Sam's trim scouting fleet. They're going to inspect the Cape Cod Canal which makes an island out of "the Cape." Then they're going to have box luncheons on the way down and a regular Yankee Cape "shore dinner" on the way back. Of course, Jay R. Benton will be the skipper of the trip. Aug. 3's the day.

Mr. Secretary—

James M. Curley, independent Democratic candidate for Governor until next Sept. 20, is to be the principal Navy Day speaker at Provincetown, where the big scouting fleet is at anchor. Hon. Curley would have loved to address those navy tars as Secretary of the Navy. But he was forgotten or shoved aside in the scuffle of those early days in 1933.

Rush Jones.

["Up and Down Beacon Hill" will run only on Saturdays during the present lull in political activity.]

Coercion Outmoded By Education, Says Harvard Observer

Education must replace coercion in adjusting elements of society to one another; education must supersede calls for police, increases in gun diameters, enlarged navies, expanded air forces.

Dr. Kirtley F. Mather, director of the Harvard summer school and professor of geology, speaking last night in New Lecture Hall, Cambridge, expressed the opinion that this is the only pathway left open to mankind in adjusting the maelstrom of conflicting ideas and emotions which characterize the world of modern thought.

"Methods of coercion have been tried for centuries and found wanting. The only method left is that of education. There is at least the hope of success here. It may be a last resort, grasped in desperation, but it is certainly worthy of trial.

"We have power in abundance, machines of intricate nature, and interdependence in a world which has been tranferred into a neighborhood. Truly civilization is committed to a race between education and extinction. Only as educators meet the challenge of our times can we hope for success."

ERA Opens School For Jobless Women

AUGUSTA, Maine, July 14 (AP)—A resident school for unemployed women and girls, providing courses in shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, business English, home economics and handicraft, has been opened by the Emergency Relief Administration at the Lake House, Manchester.

The purpose of the school, the Administration explained, was to "rehabilitate unemployed women and girls and provide a means of continuing or reviewing their studies, which would otherwise be impossible."

Unemployed school-teachers were chosen to conduct the classes.

"The school is the outgrowth of the interest Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt has taken in unemployed women who have written her asking that unattached women enjoy some equivalent of what the CCC camps have done for unattached men," the Administration said.

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Search for Connor Child Leaves Officials Baffled

HARTSDALE, N. Y., July 14 (AP)—Two major clues to the disappearance of Bobby Connor crumbled today as a woman driver and a man peddler were cleared of suspicion.

United States authorities, state and local police, coöperating in the investigation, said they were utterly baffled—knew not, even, if the case was one of kidnaping. On the belief, however, that Bobby would have been found by the army of searchers if he had only wandered away when he disappeared about dinner time, Thursday, the authorities said they leaned to the kidnaping theory.

Single Voter, a Woman Answers Town's Call

LITCHFIELD, Conn., July 14 (AP)—The amendment which gave women the right to vote was hailed here yesterday.

Litchfield taxpayers were asked to attend a special borough meeting to approve a budget and levy a tax. Only one taxpayer—a woman—attended the session. She approved the budget and voted for a four-mill tax.

Forest Memorial Urged in Toronto

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Planting of a city forest as a memorial of Toronto's centenary was suggested by Mr. A. H. Richardson, provincial director of reforestation.

The cost of establishing a forest, avenue or grove of trees would not be excessive when compared with the cost of other items on the centennial program, and it would be a permanent memorial increasing in value as years go by, it is pointed out. In Europe city forests have helped in paying the taxes and debt of the municipalities.

Reforestation has been carried on in Ontario for 28 years, said Mr. Richardson, and three nurseries are producing trees for reforestation and demonstrating tree planting and care. So far most of the trees have gone to private individuals, and the bulk of trees used have been conifera as spruce, pine and cedar.

When in Paris

You are invited to call at the Paris Office of The Christian Science Monitor, 56, Faubourg St-Honoré, for any information you may desire.

Federal Agricultural Chiefs Shift to Side of Coöperatives In Marketing Partnership

Better Relations Formed at Institute, With New Light on Problems—Crop Control, Forced or Free, Remains Major Question

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis., July 14—Better understanding between the Government and the farmers' coöperative movement will result from the public uncovering of "coöp" problems at this week's meeting here of the American Institute of Coöperation, it is agreed by its leaders and by agricultural officials.

Efforts are already under way on both sides to develop a more harmonious working relationship.

Handling around a quarter of the total of farmers' sales, the coöperative marketing associations insist that they can be of greater help to the Government than has been recognized in some quarters of the federal agricultural organization. Farm Administration officials are reported more sympathetic now to their pleas for greater consideration.

New Light on Problems

Mixing of key men in the AAA with "coöp" chiefs here, opportunity for getting each other's point of view first hand, forceful discussion and the public significance of the conference have aided in pushing some of the "coöp" problems closer to a solution.

Reassurance is therefore one of the principal gains which the cooperatives reckon from the institute which closed today.

However, what confidence the cooperative movement may carry away from here is based more upon the nearer future than upon long-time calculations, as leading "coöp" spokesmen assess the outlook.

Differences with the AAA on matters of administration may be placed closer to settlement by this week's sessions, but the fundamental disagreement has not been touched. The great question overshadowing the the coöperative movement brought into the public eye by the debate is the use of compulsion by the Government in its farm program. The Government has obtained the authorization of compulsion in cotton and tobacco and promises to pursue its extension to other important commodities.

Leaders of the institute left here with a conviction that the use of voluntary or compulsory measures by the Government as a permanent policy would largely shape the dimensions and influence of the cooperative movement, aiding or retarding it.

Agreement appeared general at the institute that the Government has a legitimate place in partnership with the coöperative movement. There are some things the cooperative marketing associations cannot do, it was conceded. Because coöperatives cannot enlist all the producers of a commodity in their membership and consequently because a minority of independents refuses to go in their plans, cooperatives cannot effectively control production.

All forms of crop control accordingly belong to the Government, as Mr. Charles W. Holman, secretary of the institute and also of the National Coöperative Milk Producers' Federation, sums it up.

Forced or Voluntary Control?

The issue then comes in, shall the Government's crop control be voluntary or shall it be compulsory? The Agricultural Adjustment Administration has not been able to do as much with voluntary crop control as it originally hoped, and is swinging over to compulsion. Compulsory crop control is dubbed by "coöp" officials as the beginning of farm regimentation.

If the Triple A succeeds on the basis of compulsion in controlling farm output, if it is able to limit supply sufficiently to cause prices to rise to any considerable extent, a substantial slump in the number of cooperatives of the simpler type is anticipated by some of the best students of the movement.

Should the policy of compulsion be strongly developed by the Government as its settled agricultural policy, coöperatives in cotton, tobacco, wheat and livestock may eventually disappear, it is thought by various of the foremost coöperative men in the country.

Vast Business Done

At the present time the coöperatives in cotton, wheat, livestock and tobacco are among the largest cooperative enterprises of the farmers. They do a business of hundreds of millions of dollars.

Some minor devices of virtual compulsion might be found useful to prevent a minority from demoralizing the market, it is granted. An instance of such was cited here as now in use and of great aid to the coöperative concerned, the California Walnut Growers' Association. It is compulsion which approaches regimentation which coöperatives apprehend.

However, under any measure of compulsion or regimentation, various coöperatives would still survive. Highly organized coöperatives like the California Fruit Growers' Exchange, which offers special merchandising services to its members such as increasing the consumptive demand for oranges through advertising, are expected to endure in any case.

Might Undermine Morale

As viewed by the institute's secretary, Mr. Holman, the outlook for coöperatives is this conviction:

"If the federal program is to be regimentation—if the Government is to tell the farmers how much they can grow and how they can market, establish rigid controls over coöperatives, and at the same time set up competing services—there is a grave question as to what may be the future of the coöperative movement.

"It is entirely possible that the morale of membership may be sapped under such conditions.

"But if we do not have regimentation, I think the coöperative movement will inevitably gain strength because up to this time we have not been able to develop any other mechanism to meet the economic and social needs of agriculture.

Move to Restore Division

A move to restore coöperative marketing to its former place in the federal farm organization at Washington was initiated here yesterday. A coöperative marketing division was established in the Department of Agriculture in 1926 with an annual appropriation of $300,000. It did work in coöperative research and gave assistance to coöperatives in the field and to communities considering coöperation.

When the Federal Farm Board came in during 1929, the division was transferred to it, and when the Farm Board was abolished, the division also disappeared. The aim now is to seek its revival through resumption of the appropriation.

Marketers

D. L. Swanson
Manager of Chicago Producers Commission Association

H. Bruce Price
Head of Markets Department, University of Kentucky

Thames Pageant Tells of Early British Struggle

Runnymede Is Scene of Colorful Performance With 5000 Actors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STAINES, Eng.—The serious tale of Britain's struggle for liberty through the centuries was colorfully unfolded with a light touch and considerable humor at the Pageant of Runnymede held on the banks of the Thames near here recently.

In the meadow—miscalled island—that has achieved more fame than many cities, Runnymede itself, 5000 local residents gayly decked themselves in skins and armor and frills and flounces, to present the visual scene of typical phases in Great Britain's story.

The Pageant was a chronicle of the gradual binding together of the sympathies of the Lords and the Commoners. It passed through the struggles and hardships of the conquered ancient Britons, through the trials of serfdom, to the days when a Queen opened a race course for her people. The scenes presented Roman conquest, Danish conquest, Norman feudalism and the beginnings of democracy, the England of jousts and splendor, Stuart aristocracy, the rise of the middle classes and the triumph of law and order.

John Wins Cheers

Naturally the central theme was the signing of the Magna Charta, on the very spot where the scene had been played in earnest 719 years ago. Somewhat surprisingly, King John, branded tyrant and coward in legend, actually received a genuine ovation from the twentieth-century crowd.

Such was the serious side of the Pageant. But for those who like their history mixed with a little seasoning of humor there was another, and lighter, side. To many there was something even more authentic than the history book in seeing an ancient Briton showing more apprehension of a threatening and unrehearsed billygoat that was in his charge than of Vespasian's Legions, who came thundering into the camp bent on destruction. Or to witness the very real discouragement of a proud Stuart lady, riding happily alongside King Charles II, when a gust of wind swept off her huge feathered hat—and her wig, "withal."

Weird Umpiring

Likewise there was much applause when one of the knights in Edward III's jousting tournament broke his lance against his opponent, and some speculation as to medieval tact and diplomacy when the Black Prince, umpiring gave the final decisions to the King of France after several runs in which neither he nor his opponents had scored a hit.

For the privileged few at the dress rehearsal there was even more opportunity of humorous speculation, when the untiring pageant master, Miss Gwen Lally, was directing the operations of several thousand savages, knights, peasants and a handful of kings, through a twentieth-century microphone and several scattered loudspeakers.

The small audience watched while their ancient ancestors in furs and skins awaited the approach of the Roman Legions. Through the trees appeared centurions on coal black steeds. In serried ranks they galloped at the British camp. Suddenly the expectant hush was broken by a voice out of the ether, "Come on, Vespasian, can't you trot!" Vespasian could. And he did.

After the performance the old days were brought even nearer to some by the sight of skin-clad Britons pedalling furiously home along macadamized roads; while bold, bad barons in shining armor and a sports car bowed to the will of a phlegmatic policeman.

Stable Prices Sought By British Columbia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—The largest part of British Columbia agriculture will adopt price-fixing and stabilization measures under the new Canadian Marketing Act. Preparations to this end already are under way in the dairy industry, among the tree fruit growers of the Okanagan Valley and in berry growing. Different forms of control will be adopted in the different branches of agriculture.

In dairying it is planned to set up a board which will not only fix selling prices, but will pool all returns from the sale of milk products and distribute them equally among producers according, to their production. A similar scheme is planned in berry growing, but in the tree fruit industry growers apparently do not favor pooling income but will agree to the fixing of prices by a central board. In each case the growers will vote on the question.

British Columbia, which pioneered in agricultural marketing years ago, only to see its provincial laws declared invalid by the courts, thus will be the first part of Canada to embark on the new experiment under an unassailable federal statute.

Nine Armenians Convicted In Slaying of Archbishop

NEW YORK, July 14 (AP)—Nine Armenians were convicted today of slaying Archbishop Leon Tourian in the Holy Cross Armenian Church last Christmas eve.

The jury's verdict, returned after a trial lasting five weeks, found two of the group—Mateos Leylegian and Nishan Sarkisian—guilty of first degree murder, for which capital punishment is mandatory. The seven others were convicted of first degree manslaughter, punishable by imprisonment of 10 years to life. Leylegian is secretary of the New York branch of Tashnag, an Armenian revolutionary society opposed to the policies of the Archbishop. The others are said to be members of the society.

Toledo Likes New Deal But Liking Is Spotty

(Continued from Page 1)

simple fact is that Toledoan industrial employment for the first six months in 1934 shows an improvement of 57.9 per cent over the same period a year ago. June showed a slight decline over May, due in part at least to normal seasonal causes, but was still 33.7 per cent over the same month a year ago. four months after the New Deal was under way. Total employment in the State of Ohio declined 1.3 in June, the first drop this year, but was still 25.4 over last year.

This is why people are crowding into Toledo stores, and those of similar industrial cities which have felt the automotive boom, and are only beginning to feel the recession. That is why I could find very few loafers in Toledo streets. That is why, among workingmen, the Administration is popular.

Employers are not so sure, except those who are able to set prices, assist a monopoly, or otherwise extract special profits from NRA.

"Certainly things are better," a leading banker said. But he added, ". . . As long as the Government keeps on spending money."

Chary As a Banker

As a banker he had a good word to say for the Housing Act and confidence in Mr. James A. Moffett, its administrator. But like bankers here, there and everywhere, a strong note of incredulity ran through his talk. And he didn't want to be quoted.

The astonishingly increased reemployment figures, which also show how very badly off Toledo really was, reveal one of the reasons why Toledo and its neighbor cities have become a battleground for American labor. The strike season in the automotive industry is, of course, mostly over. Production is already sharply tapering off, as it always did in the most prosperous years, and will not begin again until October and November. Until then, you will not see many labor disputes in the industry. Men don't strike when their boss hasn't orders he is anxious to fill.

But the memory of the recent epic labor struggles is still vivid in Toledo, and there are plenty of disputes here and here-abouts in other industries.

In Toledo, I observed a strike in a leading packing plant, which has been marked by upsetting of food trucks, destruction of supplies, etc., although during daytimes it is confined mostly to a peaceable two-man picket line.

What, More Bricks!

At the Auto-Lite plant, scene of days of pitched battle a few weeks ago, all was peaceful and the plant was apparently enjoying a fair amount of business. Its employees' parking lot was filled with cars. The new steel screens before the plant's windows showed plenty of dents, where brickbats landed during the last days of the strike. But the uninformed observer would have noted nothing.

Yet this was—and is—an epic scene in American labor history. Here was a precedent for mass violation of an injunction which labor leaders expect to point the way for a long time to come. Here the sanctity of the courts was deliberately and outrageously violated. Enjoined by the courts not to picket except two-at-a-time, the strikers turned out in numbers and defied the national guard. They hold that they possess the "constitutional right" to prevent other men from taking their jobs.

This mass violence, in Toledo, succeeded temporarily. It succeeded because an unusual amount of popular sentiment was with the strikers, because the police were sympathetic, because industrialist colleagues of the besieged employers blamed them for an inept attitude toward labor, because a general feeling of disillusionment with the city government, of disgust with too-long-protracted corruption, weakened morale.

Full Story As Yet Untold

News censorship, largely self-appointive, was general. The full story of how the strikers violated the courtroom has never been told. For hours the mob howled and jeered at Judge Roy Stuart, and more than threatened him with physical violence. Labor had the whip hand.

It had the whip hand out in the streets, too. Although the fact has never been published before, I think I can find out for the National Guard—if they really don't know—where a big shipment of machine guns and ammunition went that was coming into Toledo. The weapons were "hi-jacked" by strikers and today are buried safely away, as they were in the Vienna coöperative apartments, and this is one reason why Toledo doesn't want any more class warfare.

Politically, Ohio is in the anxious seat. Senator Simeon D. Fess, long a Republican stalwart, has the fight of his career ahead of him. The chances are that he will be nominated, but he will then have to face one of several strong Democrats and Ohio has been going Democratic lately. The favored candidate, a leading Republican told me, is now former Governor Vic Donahey. The Administration, however, is backing Representative Charles West, but after the primaries will shift to the successful candidate.

Chance for Success

In Toledo itself there is a chance of winning back one of the "political accident" seats taken by a Democrat in the Roosevelt landslide. A popular lawyer, Mr. Frank L. Mulholland, seems likely to succeed.

But less noticed by political observers in Washington, and infinitely more important, is the municipal situation. Toledo was run for many years by the Walter F. Brown machine. It was everything that a local political machine can be. Swept out of office by the anti-Hoover wave, it gave place to a Democratic mayor who was openly charged with unlimited corruption and found himself out of City Hall after only one term. The unfortunate voter selected a minority candidate, the present Mayor Solon K. Lotz. He is a Socialist who today is facing a recall petition.

Today, Toledo looks with some hope to a vote on the city-manager form of government scheduled for the fall. It sees Cincinnati, well-governed by this form, and is pushed nearer to reform than ever before. But the road to reform is long. It is complicated by the vested interests of politicians, by militant labor, by baronial industrialists often engaged in interfeudal war. But here, in a nutshell, is a fundamental problem of civic America.

Decidedly Not 'Hairpin Mechanics'

Keystone — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

British Girls Wield Wrenches

Dorothy Spicer (Right) and Pauline Gower Know Their Pistons and Manifolds.

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Miss Dorothy Spicer, who recently gained the Air Ministry's certificate "B" for ground engineers, is the first woman to pass this test. She already held the "A" certificate, by which she is qualified to do aircraft repairs; but now she can pass them for their airworthiness test and also, if she wishes, undertake aircraft construction.

Miss Spicer, with her partner, Miss Pauline Gower, runs an air taxi business at Hunstanton, in Norfolk, and they are prepared to fly passengers anywhere at any time.

Will Rogers Likes Maine's Scenery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SKOWHEGAN, Maine, July 14—When Will Rogers left the Boston Airport by plane yesterday he wasn't sure there was any such place as Maine. He couldn't find the State on the map, at least not on the map airport officials had given him.

But upon landing in Waterville last night he not only discovered Maine but discovered that in comparison with his California it was quite a scenic region. Pushing back his soft hat and urging an unruly forelock into place, he mumbled apologetically as he stepped from the plane.

"I ain't agoin' to be a liar. We can't touch your scenery out thar in California. We dry up in May and stay dried up until Christmas. If we had the green fields out there that you have here we'd think we were in heaven."

The cowboy comedian came to see his daughter Mary acting at a summer theater here.

Liquor Sale or Gift Barred From Park in Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, July 14—Beer and intoxicating liquor may not be sold or distributed free within the precincts of Fairmount Park, the park commission here has ruled, in an effort to keep the park free from liquor.

Sale of beer and liquor in the park has been against the law for some time, but the new wording in the rule prevents "free" distribution through the ruse of tickets which are sold in one part of the park and redeemed for beer in another, it is said. Supposedly, the distribution is limited to members of organizations, but plain-clothes detectives have been able to buy without difficulty, it was stated.

Millions in Gold Taken Out Where Ether Flight Begins

Stratosphere Basin in South Dakota, 500-Foot Hole in the Mountains, Is a Bowl Carved by Centuries of Erosion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RAPID CITY, S. D.—Among the tourists here from all over the United States and Canada in order to view the takeoff of the Kepner-Stevens stratosphere flight are many who remember that "Stratosphere Basin" was formerly a mountain nook where placer miners took out $2,000,000 worth of gold.

The ghost town of Rockerville is just over the ridge from the stratosphere bowl.

This eventful century that has seen the West grow up is but a moment in the life of the stratosphere bowl. This hollow, 400 to 550 feet below the cliffs and mountain tops around, is described by Dr. C. C. O'Harra of the South Dakota State School of Mines and by Dr. Bailey Willis, geology professor emeritus of Stanford University. They call it an erosion pocket, cut in the limestone and sandstone and slate by centuries that have seen intense heat soften rock, frost break it and rushing mountain streams wash it away.

After a near-by mountain stream had washed down to its present level, it left nine or ten acres of level ground at the bottom of the bowl, and contented itself with just darting through one wall for a glance and then turning sharply and dashing away. Geological formations, Dr. O'Harra said, show that all this happened before the Himalaya Mountains were formed, however many millions of years ago that might be concluded to be.

Gold isn't all gone from this area yet. The depression revived interest in placer mining on large scale and small, and some gold has been taken out of this region in recent years. One mining operation was moved downstream to clear the way for the stratosphere flight. Every placer field is supposed to have a mother lode, a heavy vein of gold-bearing quartz that has washed through the centuries, to scatter the precious metal over the land. The mother lode of the Rockerville field has never been found, and the lure of it still calls.

That lure is strongest because experience isn't necessarily the thing that will guide a man to wealth. In the old days big finds were as apt to be made by "tenderfeet" as by old-timers on the ground.

The bowl comes as near as Major Kepner could find to his ideal site for a stratosphere take-off—he wanted an extinct volcano crater with a railroad running into it. He required some place where winds don't blow. While his giant balloon was being inflated, it rose like a big sail, and a gust of breeze even as strong as five miles an hour could have torn it away from men holding the ropes.

Early Illinois Described

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Colonizing and settling the State of Illinois during the period when the State was in the making is outlined in a book by Prof. Paul W. Gates, called "The Illinois Central Railroad and its Colonization Work," recently published.

President Fishes Near Island Once Pirate Rendezvous

COCOS ISLAND, July 14 (AP)—President Roosevelt had a full day's fishing off this little green dot in the Pacific Ocean before him today. With frigate birds flapping overhead and sharks snapping fish from their lines, the President and his party had a foretaste of the sport yesterday, after the cruiser Houston, which is carrying Mr. Roosevelt to Hawaii, had anchored offshore.

The President yielded to his son, Franklin junior, in the initial fishing honors at this uninhabited island, a mere 13 miles in circumference and 500 miles west of the Panama Canal. A 35-pound ono, similar to the fighting barracuda, was the prize. The President hooked bonita, while another son, John, reeled in pompano.

It was a brief twilight excursion, ended by darkness and rainfall. Fishing craft from the Houston and its escort, the cruiser New Orleans, sped about Cocos Island, but it was the President's launch which had the largest catch. The waters where they made sport were once the rendezvous of pirates.

The date of the President's arrival at Hilo, Hawaii, today was set for July 25. He will arrive at Honolulu the next day for a two-day visit.

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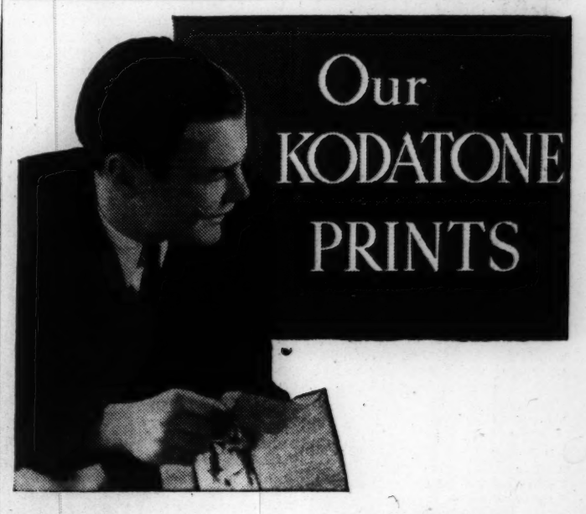
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Hitler in Reichstag Speech Defends to World His Action in Quelling Revolt

Crushing of German Revolt Averted Grave Catastrophe, Chancellor Informs People

Responsibility for Safety of Nation Assumed by Hitler in Rôle of 'Supreme Court' During June 30 Crisis

BERLIN, July 14 (AP)—The text of Chancellor Adolf Hitler's address before the Reichstag last night was in part as follows:

Deputies, men of the German Reichstag, by order of the Reichs Government, the Reichstag's President Goering called you together today to afford me the possibility to explain to the people before this competent forum of the nation the events which may live in our history as a sad and a warning memory for all times.

From the accumulation of material causes and personal guilt, from the human inadequacy and the human defects there arose for our young Reich a crisis which could only too easily have led to truly annihilating results for the near future.

To elucidate before you and the nation their origin and how they were conquered is the purpose of my address. I shall be ruthlessly frank. I shall only observe such restrictions as are imposed for reasons of state interest and on the other hand by feelings of shame. When on Jan. 30 Marshal President von Hindenburg charged me with the leadership of the newly formed Government, the National Socialist Party took over a state that had entered politically and economically into complete decay. All political forces of the previous displaced regimes bore their share of guilt for this decay.

If today I read in certain foreign papers that I am filled these times with serious anxieties, especially economic, I can only reply, yes, but anxiety afflicts me, not these times alone, but has afflicted me ever since. If formerly it was anxiety for an innocent people defending itself in war forced upon it, after the collapse it was far greater anxiety about the future which made us revolutionaries.

And when, after 15 years of struggle, we finally secured leadership of the nation, tormenting cares did not cease, nay beset us even harder.

Believe me, I never in my life felt anxiety about my own fate, but I am bound to confess that since the Field Marshal's confidence placed me where I am, I feel severely the burden of cares which the present and future placed upon us all, for we did not take over on Jan. 30 an orderly solvent state, but a political and economic chaos which was then regarded and described by my critics of today as beyond help.

We, however, dared to battle against this decay in all spheres. From care-burdened days and nights we ever drew strength for new decisions. Whatever our nagging opponents may say, they cannot pretend that we capitulated before problems nor deny that we courageously tried to solve them, and in many cases have solved them.

Important to Avert National Chaos

The German Reich is no longer a geographical idea but a political unit. We have guided our peoples' development into channels believed impossible two years ago. In the same way as we firmly secured unity, and thereby the Reich's future at home so have we stood up for the nation's rights abroad.

Against this positive world of Germanism, incorporating the real worth of our people, there is a small negative group who have no share in Germany's resurgence. They are, firstly, the small stratum of those international subversives who, as apostles of philosophical, political and economic Communism systematically disintegrate peoples, disturb order and seek to bring about chaos. . . .

The second group of dissatisfied consists of those political leaders who perceived that with Jan. 30 their future was ended, but who cannot reconcile themselves to the irrevocability of this fact. . . .

The third group of destructive elements comes from those revolutionaries who in 1918 were shaken in their former relation to the state and became dislocated and thereby lost every inner relationship to a regulated human order of society. . . .

The fourth group which sometimes, perhaps without wanting to do so, nevertheless exerts a truly destructive activity. It consists of those people who belong to a relatively small section of society and who, having nothing to do, find time and occasion for verbal reporting concerning everything that is likely to bring change as interesting as it is important to a life of theirs which otherwise is completely unimportant.

The revolution of deserters and mutineers compelled us to liberate ourselves spiritually from these ideas. We could not respect these new usurpers. Honor and conscience compelled us to refuse obedience to them. Love for the nation and for the fatherland made it incumbent upon us to fight them, the amorality of their laws extinguished in us the feeling for the necessity of obeying them and we thus became revolutionary. But even as revolutionaries we would not have separated ourselves from the obligation to apply the most natural laws of the sovereign right of a nation to ourselves, and to respect them.

We did not want to violate the German people's will and right of self-determination, but only to crush violators of the nation. And as we finally, authorized by the nation's confidence, drew consequences from our 14 years' fight, we did not mean that unbridled instincts should vent themselves in chaos but wanted to found a new and better order of things.

For us the revolution which smashed the second Germany was nothing other than the mighty birth which ushered the Third Reich into life. We wanted again to create a state to which every German can cling in love, wanted to found a régime to which everyone can look up in respect, to discover laws that correspond to the nation's morals, to strengthen an authority to which every man submits in willing obedience.

Leaders Put on Guard by Rumors

In the middle of March I ordered preparations to be made for a new propaganda wave. It was to make the German people immune against the attempt to poison us anew. Simultaneously, however, I gave orders to several party service departments to trace the ever-recurrent rumors of new revolution and, if possible, find the sources for these rumors. It was revealed that in the ranks of several high Storm Troop leaders, tendencies had become evident that must give rise to the most serious apprehensions.

Firstly, against my definite order and against the declaration made to me by former Chief of Staff Roehm, the Storm Troops had been filled up to the extent beyond the inner homogeneity of this unique organization.

Secondly, training for the National Socialist outlook on life was in the higher service ranks getting more and more into the background.

Thirdly, naturally the relationship between the party and the Storm Troops was beginning to loosen up gradually. More or less systematic effort could be discerned, tending to draw away the Storm Troop organization from the mission with which I entrusted it and subordinate it for other purposes or interests.

Fourthly, promotions among Storm Troop leaders proved, when examined, that a completely one-sided standard of purely external knowledge or even often only of an alleged intellectual ability had been employed. A large number of the oldest and most faithful Storm Troop men were pushed more and more into the background when leaders were named or positions filled, whereas 1933 recruits, a generation not particularly respected in the movement, were given preference in a manner impossible to understand. Sometimes it was sufficient to belong to the party for only a few months, yes, belong to the Storm Troops only, to secure promotion into higher Storm Troop rank, such as old Storm Troop leaders could not attain after years.

Fifthly, the appearance and attitude of these Storm Troop leaders, who to a large part, were not rooted at all in our movement, was as un-Nazi-like as it was at times absolutely revolting. It was impossible to overlook the fact that these circles especially were a source for causing disquiet in our movement, in that their lack of practical National Socialism sought camouflage in very ill-advised new revolutionary demands.

I called the attention of Staff Commander Roehm to these and a series of other abuses without any noticeable sign of remedy or even the slightest response to my demand for explanations.

All attempts to secure a remedy along the moral course of service remained without result. Chief of Staff Roehm again and again personally promised me to examine these cases and remove or discipline those guilty. Visible change, however, did not take place.

Some responsible persons were arrested. I always stressed than an authoritary régime entails especially high responsibilities. When blind obedience to leadership is demanded from the people the leadership must show itself worthy by achievement and exceptionally good conduct. Faults and errors may happen in isolated cases. They must be eradicated. Bad conduct, drunken excesses and interference with decent, peaceable folk are unworthy of leaders, not National Socialistic and in the highest degree detestable.

These differences led to a very earnest conversation between the chief of staff and myself, in the course whereof for the first time doubts arose in my mind concerning the loyalty of this man after I had rejected every such thought for many months and after I had previously for years protected this man with my person in unshakable faithful comradeship, warnings now began gradually to fill me with apprehension of which, with the best of will, I was unable to rid myself. These warnings were especially uttered by my deputy in party leadership, Rudolf Hess.

Since May there could no longer be any doubt that Chief of Staff Roehm had engaged in ambitious plans which, if carried into effect, could only lead to the most serious convulsions.

Delayed by Incredulity of Treason

If I, during these months, hesitated again and again to make a final decision it was for two reasons. Firstly, I could not readily reconcile myself to the thought that a relationship which I believed was built on loyalty should turn out a delusion. Secondly, I still had a secret hope that the movement and my Storm Troopers might be spared the shame of such a conflict and that harm might be avoided without the severest clash. But by the end of May increasingly grave facts were brought to light.

Chief of Staff Roehm began to estrange himself from the party not only inwardly but also in his entire outward life. All principles through which he had become great lost their meaning. Life which the Chief of Staff, and with him a certain circle, began to lead was unbearable for every National Socialist conception.

It was not only terrible that he, himself, and the circle devoted to him broke all laws of decency and simplicity, but it was even worse that this poison now began to spread in ever-enlarging circles. Worst of all, however, was that gradually, owing to a certain inclination common to these men, there began to develop a sect within the Storm Troops which constituted a nucleus for plot not only against normal conceptions of healthy people but also against the security of the state.

Examination undertaken in May into promotions in several definite leaders which were in disfavor owing to their innate decency were the present Chief of Staff Lutze and Special Guard Leader Himmler.

Without ever informing me and without my even as much as having an inkling of it, Chief of Staff Roehm entered into relations with General Schleicher through the mediation of a thoroughly corrupt montebank, Herr von A—.

General Schleicher was the man who gave outward expression to the innermost wish of Chief of Staff Roehm. It was he who concretely put language and defended the conception that firstly, the present German régime was untenable; that secondly, above all, the Reichswehr and all patriotic societies must be concentrated in one hand; that thirdly, the only man destined to this task could be none other than Chief of Staff Roehm; that fourthly, Herr von Papen must be removed and he (Schleicher) would be ready to take the position of Vice-Chancellor. That beyond that, several essential changes must be made in the Reich Cabinet. As always happens in such cases, they now began a search for men for a new government, always under the assumption that I myself would be at least for the immediate future retained in my position.

When I became aware of these intentions, my impression of Roehm's intrinsic value was already such that before my conscience and for the sake of the army's honor I could under no circumstances permit him to occupy that position.

Before all else, the chief head of the army is the Field Marshal Reich President. As Chancellor I had taken my oath before him. His person is to us all inviolable. My promise to him to keep the army as a non-political instrument of the Reich is binding to me from the innermost conviction and because of my pledged word.

There is within the state but one armsbearer, the defensive force (Reichswehr), and there is but one bearer of political will: This is the National Socialist Party. Every idea of agreeing to the plan of General von Schleicher on my part would have not only been infidelity toward the Field Marshal General and the Reichswehr minister, but also infidelity toward the army. For just as General von Blomberg, as defense minister in the National Socialist state, does his duty in the highest sense of the word, so also do the rest of officers and soldiers do theirs.

Since Roehm himself felt uncertain whether overtures in the sense indicated would meet with resistance on my part, the first plan was laid to force such developments. Large-scale preparations had been made:

Firstly, psychological conditions for the outbreak of a second revolution were to be created systematically. To this end Storm Troop propaganda centers were used to spread among troops the report that the Reichswehr planned dissolution of the Storm Troops, and afterward an added report was circulated that I personally had unfortunately been induced to agree to this plan. A grievous and infamous lie!

Secondly, the Storm Troops would have to anticipate this attack and in the second revolution remove reactionary elements on the one hand and resisters within the party on the other, while the supreme power of the state would have to be intrusted to the leadership of the Storm Troops.

Thirdly, for this purpose the Storm Troop was within the briefest time to make all the necessary preparation. Chief of Staff Roehm succeeded in diverting amounts running into millions through camouflaging; that is, by putting out the lie, among other things, that he wished to carry out social relief measures for the Storm Troops. Twelve million marks were collected for this purpose.

Fourthly, to carry out the most decisive coups ruthlessly, there were formed sworn terror groups entitled "staff guards" who were put under oath and were to enter into action with one definite purpose. While many a good old Storm Troop man had undergone all sorts of privations for 10 years in the service of the movement, here were paid mercenaries whose real character and purpose could not be illustrated better than by their truly terrible criminal records. Thus trusty old Storm Troop leaders and men were to take a back seat in favor of these politically untrained elements who were fit for the kind of action planned.

General von Schleicher partly conducted the foreign political game personally and partly he had his courier, General von Bredow to translate it into practical politics. Gregor Strasser was invited in. In the beginning of June I made a last attempt by inviting Chief of Staff Roehm to come to me once more for a conference of nearly five hours which dragged on until midnight.

Roehm left me with the assurance that these rumors were partly untrue, partly exaggerated and that he would do everything possible to put things right. The result of our conversation, however, turned out to be that Roehm, realizing he in no circumstances could count on me for his scheme, now started preparations to eliminate me personally.

For this purpose the larger circle of Storm Troop leaders who had been drawn upon were informed I myself was quite agreeable to the undertaking envisaged by them, but that I personally must not know anything about it or that I had a wish at the outbreak of the uprising to be taken into custody 24 or 48 hours in order to be relieved by the accomplished fact of unpleasant embarrassment that would result for me from the foreign political point of view in case this did not happen to me.

This declaration finds its last illustration in the fact that meanwhile, as a precautionary measure, the man had been hired who was to carry out my later removal: Standard Bearer Uhl confessed only a few hours before his death his willingness to carry out such an order.

Storm Troops' Absence Key of Plot

The first plan for a counter revolution was based on the idea of sending the Storm Troops on a vacation. During this time tumults of undefinable extent were to break out in the absence of organizations upon which hands could be laid, and on the pattern of conditions in August, 1932. These were to compel me to call the chief of staff, who alone would be in a position to restore order, and entrust him with supreme power. After it became unmistakably clear, meanwhile, that that sort of readiness could be expected from me under no circumstance, this plan was cast aside and direct action taken under advisement.

It was to start in Berlin with a sudden surprise attack on the government buildings, I to be arrested, and then allow further action to develop as being done under my orders. Plotters calculated that orders given in my name to the Storm Troops throughout the Reich would not only bring the whole Storm Troops organization on the scene but that all other forces of the state called into operation against them would automatically break up.

Roehm, Ernst, Heines, Hayn and others have stated before witnesses they planned a bloody fight lasting several days with those against them. The question who would pay for it all was waved aside with crazy recklessness and the suggestion that bloody terror would furnish the means somehow or other. What would have become of Germany in the event of victory of this sect is hard to imagine. The greatness of the danger was really proved by information that now had reached Germany from abroad.

English and French newspapers began more and more frequently to speak of the coming revolution in Germany and ever more items revealed the fact that plotters had undertaken work upon foreign countries along the lines that in Germany the revolution of real National Socialists was impending and that the existing régime was no longer able to act.

General von Bredow, who as foreign political agent of General von Schleicher looked after these connections, worked in accordance with the activity of those reactionary circles who, possibly without being directly connected with the plot, permitted themselves to be misused as ready subterranean go-betweens with foreign countries. I therefore determined at the end of June to put a stop to this impossible development and that too before the blood of tens of thousands of innocents was to seal the catastrophe.

As the danger and tension upon all was fast becoming unbearable and as certain party centers and state offices had to take defensive measures as was their duty, the peculiar lengthening of the service before the Storm Troop vacation seemed a questionable proceeding to me, and I therefore decided Saturday, June 30, to dismiss the staff chief from his office, take him for the time being into custody and arrest a number of Storm Troop leaders whose crimes were clearly proved.

As it was doubtful whether Roehm, in view of the acute situation, would come to Berlin or elsewhere I decided to proceed myself to the leaders' conference at Wiesse. Building upon the authority of my person and my power of determined action which has never deserted me in case of need, I intended to dismiss the Chief of Staff at 12 o'clock midday, arrest the chief culprits among the Storm Troop leaders and recall the others to their duty by urgent appeal.

In the course of June 29 I received such threatening news concerning their last preparations for action that I was compelled at noon to break off my visit to the labor camps at Westphalia in order to be ready in any case. At 1 a. m., I received two alarming news reports of the most urgent kind from Berlin and Munich.

Firstly, that a state of alarm had been ordered for Berlin for 4 p. m., that for the transportation of the real shock formations a requisition of motor lorries had been ordered and was ready in progress and that at 5 p. m. action was to begin by seizing government buildings.

Group Leader Ernst had for this reason not gone to Wiessee, but had remained behind in order personally to conduct the action in Berlin.

Secondly, the alarming of the Storm Troops in Munich had already been ordered for 9 p. m. The Storm Troop formations were not permitted to go home but were sent to their alarm quarters. That was mutiny, for the commander of the Storm Troops is myself and nobody else.

Under these circumstances there could for me be but one resolve. If disaster was to be averted action had to be taken with lightning-like rapidity. Only a merciless bloody stroke could perhaps smother the spreading revolt. Better that a hundred mutineers, conspirators and plotters perish than 10,000 harmless Storm Troop men, 10,000 equally harmless citizens on the other side should pour out their blood.

For, if the criminal Ernst's action had been allowed to start in Berlin, the consequences would have been unthinkable.

How the play with my name worked was shown by the alarming fact that these mutineers succeeded in Berlin by using my name to obtain from unsuspecting police officers four armored cars, and Heines and Hayn had made police officers of Saxony and Silesia waver by calling them to decide between Storm Troops and anti-Hitlerites in the coming clash. Thus, it became clear to me that only one man could and should face the staff chief. He broke his faith with me and I alone could call him to account.

At 1 a. m., I received the last alarming dispatches At 2 a. m. I flew to Munich. Premier Goering had meanwhile already received orders from me in advance. In the event of action for purification his part was to take analogous measures in Berlin and Prussia. With an iron fist he beat back the attack upon the National Socialist state before it fairly got started.

The necessity of this lightning-like action carried in its wake the fact that at this decisive hour only a very few men were at my disposal. In the presence of Minister Goebbels and the new Chief of Staff, action of which you know was then carried through and concluded in Munich. If even a few days before I was still ready to be lenient, I could at this hour no longer make any such concession. Mutineers are oroken; but iron laws remain eternally the same. If some one questions me why we did not invoke an ordinary court to deal with the men, I can only tell him:

In this hour I was responsible for the fate of the German nation, thereby the Supreme Court of the German people during these 24 hours consisted of myself.

Saved New Reich From Fate of Old

Divisions which engage in mutiny have at all times been called to order by decimating them. There is only one state which made no use of its articles of war and this state paid the penalty of collapse—Germany. I was not willing to deliver the young Reich to the fate of the old. I issued the order to suit those mainly guilty of this treason, and I issued the further order to burn out down to the raw flesh the boils of our domestic well-poisoning and the poisoning of foreign countries. I issued the further order immediately to kill with the weapon any mutineer who might make an attempt of resisting his arrest.

The nation must know that its existence—and this is guaranteed by internal order and security—may be threatened by nobody without punishment. And everyone is to know for all future times that if he raises his hand for attack against the state certain death will be his lot. And every National Socialist must know that no rank or no position removes him from personal responsibility and with it from his punishment. I have pursued thousands of our former opponents on account of their corruption.

I would blame myself if I were now to tolerate similar manifestations in our midst. No people, no Government are to be blamed if creatures such as we knew in Germany by the name of Kutisker, etc., or as the French people have learned to know them in Stavisky, and as we experienced them again today, bob up in order to commit sin against the interests of the nation.

A foreign diplomat declared his meeting with Schleicher and Roehm was of course, of an entirely harmless nature. I do not have to discuss that with anybody. Opinion as to what is harmless and what is not will never agree in the realm of politics. If, however, three traitors in Germany agreed to meet a foreign statesman and carry this agreement out and themselves designate it as "service" and if they keep the servants away and give strictest orders to keep the meeting secret as far as I am concerned, then I let such men be killed even if it should be true that in the course of a conference that was thus kept from me the participants allegedly spoke about nothing other than weather, old coins or similar things.

Disclaims Due Process of Law

Every people, however, is guilty if it does not find strength to destroy such harmful creatures. If I am confronted with the opinion that only the due process of law should have been followed, I issue a solemn protest against such a view.

Whoever rises against Germany is engaged in treason.

Whoever commits treason shall not be punished according to the volume and extent of his act but according to the animus displayed. Whoever ventures to stir up mutiny in this country by breaking loyalty, faith and sacred promises can expect nothing but to become its first victim.

I do not propose to shoot small offenders and let big ones off. I have not to investigate whether and who of these plotters, troublemakers and poisoners of wells of public opinion in Germany and abroad, was treated too roughly—I have only to watch that Germany's fate shall be made bearable. A foreign journalist, a guest of this country, protests in the name of wives and children of the executed men and looks to them for retribution. I can only answer that gentleman: wives and children have always been innocent victims of criminal men. I pity them too, but I believe that sufferings inflicted upon them through the fault of their men is only a tiny fraction of the woe that would have befallen tens of thousands of German women had this plan succeeded.

Three others ended by suicide. Five non-Storm Troop members, but party members were shot for complicity. Finally, there were shot three special guard members who had made themselves guilty of disgraceful maltreatment of prisoners taken into protective custody. In order to prevent political passions and indignation at further complicity from venting itself in lynchings, the strictest orders were issued Sunday, July 1. After the danger had been removed and the revolt could be considered as having broken down, we refrained from any further revenge. With this order, normal conditions were restored the night of July 1. A number of deeds of violence that are not in any way connected with this action will be turned over to normal courts for trial.

Von Papen and Princes Absolved

If during the two weeks which lie behind us, part of the foreign press instead of objective and just reporting, flooded the world with untrue and inaccurate contentions as news, I cannot permit objection to be made that other news was not to be had.

The contention that Vice-Chancellor von Papen, Minister Seldte or other gentlemen of the Reich Cabinet had any connection with the mutineers is most sharply discounted by the fact that one of the first intentions, among others of the mutineers, was that of murdering these men. Of whole cloth also is all the news concerning participation of any German princes or about their persecution.

If finally an English paper latterly reports I suffered a nervous collapse, the truth could have been readily ascertained by a brief inquiry. I can only assure these anxious reporters I never collapsed during or after the war, but it is true that this time I have been afflicted by the severest collapse of faith and loyalty I ever placed in a man for whom I had answered; aye, and for whom I had sacrificed myself.

Pleads His Case

Keystone — Chancellor Hitler — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Foreign Plot Alleged

THE following extracts from Chancellor Hitler's speech explain his attitude on the alleged foreign plot against the National Socialist Government:

"General von Schleicher partly conducted the foreign political game personally and partly he had his courier, General von Bredow, to translate it into practical politics."

"General von Bredow . . . worked in accordance with the activity of those reactionary circles who, possibly without being directly connected with the plot, permitted themselves to be misused as ready subterranean go-betweens with foreign countries. I therefore determined at the end of June to put a stop to this impossible development and that too before the blood of tens of thousands of innocents was to seal the catastrophe."

"A foreign diplomat declared his meeting with Schleicher and Roehm was of course of an entirely harmless nature. I do not have to discuss that with anybody. Opinion as to what is harmless and what is not will never agree in the realm of politics."

"If, however three traitors in Germany agreed to meet a foreign statesman and carry this agreement out and themselves dsignate it as 'service' and if they keep the servants away and give strictest orders to keep the meeting secret as far as I am concerned, then I let such men be killed even if it should be true that in the course of a conference that was thus kept from me the participants allegedly spoke about nothing other than the weather, old coins or similar things."

High Points in Hitler Speech

Some of the outstanding statements from Chancellor Hitler's speech follow:

"I had to act with the speed of lightning."

"In this hour (June 30th) I was responsible for the fate of the German nation, thereby the supreme court of the German people during these 24 hours consisted of myself."

"Whoever rises against Germany is guilty of treason. Whoever commits treason shall not be punished according to the volume and extent of his act but according to the animus displayed."

"The contention that Vice-Chancellor von Papen, Minister Seldte or other gentlemen of the Reich Cabinet had any connection with the mutineers is most sharply discounted by the fact that one of the first intentions among others of the mutineers was that of murdering these men."

"The first plan for a counterrevolution was based on the idea of sending the Storm Troops on a vacation. . . . It was to start in Berlin with a sudden surprise attack on the Government buildings, I to be arrested, and then allow further action to develop as being done under my orders."

"The punishment for these crimes was severe and hard. Nineteen higher Storm Troop leaders, 31 Storm Troop leaders and Storm Troop members were shot, likewise three special guard leaders as participants in the plot and 13 Storm Troop leaders and civilians who attempted resistance to their arrest."

"If during the two weeks which lie behind us, part of the foreign press, instead of objective and just reporting, flooded the world with untrue and inaccurate contentions as news, I cannot permit objection to be made that other news was not to be had."

"If our trade balance, through economic barriers in foreign markets or through political boycott, becomes a passive one, we shall, through our own ability and thanks to the genius of our inventors and chemists, find ways of making ourselves independent of those raw materials which we ourselves are in a position to manufacture or find substitutes for."

France Has New Obligations Through Treaty Intricacies Among the Smaller Powers

Amendments to Locarno Treaties Promise Military Support to Poland and Czechoslovakia but Not to Roumania and Yugoslavia

By Sisley Huddleston

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

GENEVA—What are France's obligations toward the countries of Central Europe? Recent promises to stand by them, should there be any question of reducing the territorial status quo, even by a millimeter, have been criticized, on the ground that they exceed the written pledges of France and commit that country to a war in which it may have no direct interest.

Treaties pledging French military support to Poland were signed in February, 1921, and October, 1925, and also with Czechoslovakia in January, 1924, and October, 1925. Of the juridical value of these accords there would seem to be no doubt. In some degree they are confirmed by declarations annexed to the treaties of Locarno.

Articles 15 and 16 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, it would appear, permit these arrangements, although there has always been criticism of partial accords, which imply military alliances as opposed to the ideal of the comprehensive friendships which the League should create.

Some Distinctions

But in regard to Roumania and Yugoslavia it may be questioned whether France is equally committed. The documents signed with these countries—in June 1926 and in November, 1927—call for consultations, and France would seem to be free to decide on what action it should take in certain eventualities.

In other words, Poland and Czechoslovakia are allies of France, while Roumania and Yugoslavia are merely associates.

Hence the criticism of M. Barthou for his categoric denunciation of revision of treaties, and his promises to throw the weight of France on the side of countries to which France is not specifically pledged to render assistance.

Those who defend M. Barthou, however, call attention to the fact that the countries of the Little Entente — Czechoslovakia, Roumania, and Yugoslavia—must not be taken as one. It is impossible to help one without helping the others, because they have agreed to act together.

Further, it is argued that if France gave the impression of being prepared to abandon Roumania and Yugoslavia, those countries would be drawn into the orbit of Germany. There would be formed another bloc which would include Hungary, and doubtless Austria, besides the two nations of the Little Entente, and a solid mass of countries, Germanic and with Germanic affiliations, would be constituted along the Danube and along the Rhine.

Conjectures

Pertinax puts the case in this way: "Since February, 1933, Czechoslovakia, Roumania and Yugoslavia are federated from the diplomatic viewpoint. They must act with solidarity. If Hungary attacks Roumania, if Italy attacks Yugoslavia, the three states will consider themselves attacked in the same fashion. In the framework of the Balkans the pact of Athens has still further reinforced the union. In consequence of these changes the Franco-Czech declaration of Feb. 16, 1925, tends to become more far-reaching, though it is not easy to define it."

Obviously if this argument is accepted, any other country which joins itself to any member of the Little Entente must benefit by the Franco-Czech declaration. In point of fact, the Little Entente through some of its members is joined up with the Balkanic Entente, of which Turkey and Greece are members. Are we then to conclude—as we must if the argument has any validity—that France is therefore committed to aid Turkey? And if Turkey is joined up with Russia, does the French declaration further apply? In short, there is no limit to the extension of a pledge originally given only to one country, if this diplomatic doctrine is accepted.

A legal basis might indeed be given to such an extension by the conclusion of those pacts of mutual assistance of which France and Russia appear to make themselves sponsors at Geneva. But recent statements would seem to make the legal basis almost superfluous to forestall it.

Which Is What?

The legal implications are not all. In order to understand what is at stake, let me quote again from the articles of Pertinax, who gives psychological reasons:

"It is no longer possible for France to distinguish between allies and associates, especially after the coming into line of Russia, not to speak of Turkey, whose intervention is limited to the Balkans. It is necessary to defend the bloc of national states against the German-Magyar coalition, or else to decide to entrench ourselves behind the 'limes Romanus' of our fortifications, and to count no longer in Europe on a single friend."

There is a choice to be made between the "great game" and the "little game." M. Barthou is playing the "great game." It is, according to his champions, the safest game. The discontent of Germany and Italy will exist in any case, and is only to be feared if France gives the impression of uncertainty.

It is indeed a "great game." Whether it is the safe game, the future—assuming it is played to its logical conclusion—will decide.

Strong Rein on Orient West Advised to Keep

(Continued from Page 1)

it is expected here and hoped that Germany will be at least as unenthusiastic as Poland.

Meanwhile, however, it is noted with interest that not only in Sir John Simon's speech, but also in Mr. Winston Churchill's and others, there is a new note of cordiality toward the Soviet Union. This, it is thought here, introduces an important fresh element into European affairs and is responsible at the outset for the fact that Roumania is left out from the scope of the proposed "Eastern Locarno"——an omission which Warsaw finds most surprising in view of Roumania's geographical position and political importance. This is attributed to the Soviet Union's dispute with Roumania about Bessarabia.

Another point stressed here is that the analogy between the new pact and Locarno is misleading. The western Locarno, it is pointed out, provides for Britain and Italy to guarantee the Franco-German and Belgo-German frontiers. But in the East, France apparently is to guarantee—not the Russo-German frontier, because there isn't one—but she is to guarantee in effect Poland's frontiers with these two states, and Poland has no desire to be guaranteed.

To Polish ears such a plan sounds preposterous and certainly it would not be accepted here without modification. One of Poland's chief preoccupations is to prevent the possibility of its territory becoming the cockpit for a war between the Soviet Union and Germany. If this is also the object of the Simon-Barthou pact of mutual assistance, Poland would be prepared to consider the matter. But at present there is more than a tendency to regard the plan as merely a camouflaged Franco-Russian alliance.

Modern Flying School Opens Near Hong Kong

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONG KONG—An up-to-date flying school has been opened at Kai Tak close to the Government airdrome. Not only is instruction given in the art of flying but the school is equipped with a modern machine shop where special technical training is given with regard to airplane engines and everything connected with the maintenance of a plane.

Several Chinese students are taking courses at the flying-school with a view to securing pilots' certificates and thus fitting themselves for employment with the various civil aviation projects now being established in South China.

Good Day For a Conference!

Wide World — In London for Naval Talks — The Christian Science Monitor

Robert Bingham, Left, U. S. Ambassador to Great Britain, and Norman H. Davis, American Ambassador-at-Large, Calling in Downing Street.

Boston Snapshots

A Feat of Rug Mending—Mr. Piranian, member of a Boston rug repairing house, came in to see us the other day. He told us that their workers had performed the largest re-naping job that he had ever known about. One of Boston's social leaders has a Harathi Mashad rug, 17 by 13½ feet. The center was pretty well worn out, so she inquired about having it replaced.

As a result an area of 75 square feet has been woven into the old rug, making it look like new. We saw the rug the other morning and it was impossible to tell where the new nap began.

Mr. Piranian told us that it has taken two men five months to do the job. Re-naping is not uncommon, but it is usually done in very small areas, such as a foot square or so. The job was performed entirely by hand, and 35 pounds of wool were consumed. In order to make the new nap level with the old, the threads were extended an extra two inches and afterward cut down to the proper length.

Though not an antique, the rug is 65 years old. Its original price was $9000.

* * *

Comfort for Commuters — The usual group of commuters waiting for their old decrepit bus at Savin Hill Station brightened visibly. A murmur of approval ran through the 7:25ers, for a spic-and-span new motorcoach with shiny chromium fittings and painted a bright orange rolled to a gentle stop.

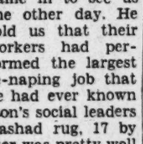
Instead of the usual crowding to get a seat and the pushing through narrow aisles, the commuters got on with more dignity. Comfortably seated, they enjoyed the morning ride to Northampton Street.

"For once I got my money's worth," said one rider. "I used to think I ought to be paid for riding in that old bus. And when it was crowded or passed me up full, I made up my mind to buy a car and join the honking crew. Now I guess I won't."

Perhaps there is a moral for the "El" in this.

* * *

Three A. M. Cones—Motorists through certain parts of New England this summer may have noticed the increase in the number of Dutchland Farms eating places. Probably the first company to institute the idea of Grade "A" ice cream, Dutchland has announced the opening of some 15 or 16 of its stations for 24-hour service—a gesture which ought to assuage the tardiest taste.



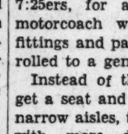
* * *

A Dog Who Knows His Taxis—Our dog has a friend, Li Po, a chow of tacit demeanor. Li Po is fond of taking himself for walks about the town. Should it commence to rain, or his softly padded feet grow weary, he has long since found a way to solve his problem. Slipping into a taxi, he lays his head on the driver's knee, thereby drawing attention to the neatly engraved tag on his collar.

Shortly after, Li Po arrives at his home and the driver rings the front door bell wondering just what to say by way of explanation. Without a word the maid asks the fare and pays it from a fund especially reserved for Li Po's taxis, while Li Po himself marches regally into the house.

* * *

"Any Ice Today, Lady?"—In melodious and persuasive tones, an iceman was endeavoring to sell his wares on a Back Bay Street. Slowly his horse plodded along, pausing now and then in hopes of a sale.



"Ice! Ice!" Loudly the call carried down the street. But unresponsive apartment walls threw back the sound with cold resistance. The days had long since passed when their precipitous stairs were mounted by sweating icemen with great blocks on their backs. Small signs mounted on the buildings at either end of the block read: "All Electric Refrigeration."

Building Plan Rests On Material's Cost

(Continued from Page 1)

work amounting to $1,500,000,000 could be undertaken in the United States, but what proportion of this is actually started will depend largely on the charges that construction companies ask.

One of the arguments made against the housing bill when it was before Congress held that it is doubtful under present conditions with many citizens fearful of their jobs and curtailed incomes that there would be sufficient response to make the plan successful.

Mr. Deane is conferring with public works officials on the most advantageous wage scale to be established for workers on the emergency program. Large contracting companies declare they cannot possibly pay the PWA rates of 40 to 50 cents an hour for unskilled labor and $1 to $1.20 for skilled labor and yet present attractive prices to customers. These rates were set last summer at the insistence of the American Federation of Labor which will undoubtedly demand that they be maintained.

Await Labor Concessions

Building material manufacturers agreed some weeks ago to give a special discount on materials going into the modernization program, but they will come to no general agreement until they see what concessions labor will make.

Whether first opportunity for jobs should give to the unemployed is another question to be settled. Mr. William Green, president of the A. F. of L., estimates that only 300,000 out of the 1,500,000 men normally engaged in the building trades have reasonably steady work. Approximately 1,200,000 carpenters, stone masons, bricklayers, plasterers and other artisians need jobs.

Is a Private Enterprise

The most the Government can do in setting costs for labor and materials is to make a recommendation to the companies taking part in the program. Unlike the PWA program, the home modernization undertaking is a private enterprise.

Meanwhile Mr. Deane has named Mr. Ward Canaday, head of a nationally known advertising agency, to conduct the publicity campaign for the modernization program in every community of the United States.

A huge task confronts the federal housing administration in educating the public to the wisdom of property renovation. One of the loudest arguments for which the Administration is now preparing will be the cost.

Nippon Trade Pact Urged in Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—While the Federal Government is considering how far Australia should enter into a trade agreement with Japan, Mr. Edward D. H. Virgo, chief executive officer of the Stockowners' Association, is advocating strongly such a course. He does so from the viewpoint of the wool industry.

"The fact that Japan is continuing to buy raw wool from Australia in excess of the handling capacity of its present woolen factories should be a definite guide to the Commonwealth Government to enter into a reciprocal trade agreement with that country," argues Mr. Virgo. "Japan is now our second best customer for wool, and the quantity that country takes is not far below that imported by Great Britain, which still manitains the premier position."

Mr. Virgo says Japan is changing a large portion of its silk-spinning machinery over to wool spinning. This is taken to mean that Japan is engaged in a strenuous effort to make its supply of woolen goods equal to an increasing demand. Mr. Virgo says he sees in the move a continuance of the competition from Japanese buyers for Australian wool.

West Advised To Keep Strong Rein on Orient

(Continued from Page 1)

and obtain international respect, he said, and if the Chinese really do turn to arms it will raise an extremely dangerous prospect for civilization.

Summarizing the round table on recent trends in education, Mr. George B. Zehmer, director of the extension division of the University of Virginia, said the predominant connecting thread through the addresses of a dozen speakers in his group was the need to break away from formalism and stiff mechanical routine in schooling.

School Systems Criticised

In higher education there were favorable discussions of the honor courses at Swarthmore College and the experiments at University of Chicago. In elementary and secondary schools, speakers deplored the rigidity of grades, courses and unit systems and also the emphasis on preparation for college at the expense of the majority of pupils who do not go to college.

Among adults, Mr. Zehmer remarked, the need for wider opportunities for recreation and education were obvious, but organized society should not try to tell the individual how to spend his leisure.

Dr. Joseph K. Hart of Vanderbilt University had roused debate when he charged that the capitalistic control of schools is unconsciously preventing the schools from preparing individuals capable of intelligently changing the character of social, economic and political life to meet the demands of a technological era. In this connection Dr. Floyd B. Reeves of the Tennessee Valley Authority explained that the TVA was designed to serve as an experiment in coöperative effort to utilize technological processes to supply the fundamentals of intelligent living to a large area.

Free Spending Urged

Mr. David Cushman Coyle, member of the reviewing board of the Public Works Administration and author of "Business vs. Finance," enlivened the NRA round table by asserting that a recovery through the usual formula of revival of investment and of activity in the capital-goods industries is impossible from the present economic base since deflation had been arrested before running its course. The way out lies in breaking down excessive thrift and encouraging expenditure for consumption, he said. Old-age insurance would help in this respect and further steps would include increased income taxes in the higher brackets, taxation of corporate surpluses and plans for expanded public works, he added.

Dr. Leon Henderson, NRA director of research and planning, emphasized at this session that the index to which his bureau attaches greatest significance is the whole volume of goods and services moving to consumers. He considers that in the long run this represents the standard of living and that the objective of the recovery movement is to improve this standard rather than merely to improve prices or wages or the position of any particular industry.

Hitler Defends 'Purging' of Party

(Continued from Page 1)

mutineers should be immediately overcome with arms," Herr Hitler declared.

The nation must know, he said, that its internal order and security cannot be threatened by anyone with impunity. The individual must know that if he raises hand against the state sure death will be the consequence. Further, every National Socialist must know that nothing exonerates him from his personal responsibility and therefore from punishment.

"I prosecuted thousands of former enemies for corruption. I should reproach myself as unworthy if I tolerated such thieves in our own ranks." He added, "In a few weeks the Brown Shirts will again rule the German streets."

Herr Hitler concluded amid loud cheers, "I am ready to accept responsibility before history for 24 hours of the bitterest decision of my life in which fate has taught me to cling fast with every thought to the most precious thing given us in the world—the German people and the German Reich."

Storm Troopers Few

One marked feature both inside the Reichstag and in the guards of honor lining the way was the small number of S. A. (Storm Troopers) to be seen. Everywhere the black coats of the S. S. rather than the brown shirts of the S. A. predominated, except on the floor of the Reichstag, where most of the deputies were in brown. Among the most conspicuous absentees from the Reichstag was Herr von Papen. On the other hand the German Nationalist leader, Dr. Alfred Hugenberg put in an appearance for the first time in the present session.

The present Reichstag has 661 deputies—639 National Socialists and 22 "guests" also incorporated in the ruling party.

The shootings of June 30 removed about 20 former members, whose places, judging by the scarcity of vacant seats, have already been filled. Very few leading members of the diplomatic corps were present.

The People Heard It

Outside of the fullest arrangements made for the people to hear the speech broadcast, receivers were installed temporarily in various public plices. Cafés advertised they had arranged for the transmission. Cinemas substituted the speech for their ordinary programs.

The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung comments: "Nothing has changed in the leader who spoke yesterday, nothing in his relations to the party and the movement, in loyalty to the people, and especially nothing in the rigidity of his faith."

The Boersen Zeitungs says: "Thus Germany has become a factor in the world whose moral strength is doubtless unique. Recognition of the fact that events of last week have made a bond between the leader and the people indissoluble is a bright result of these dark days."

Reassuring

Wide World — The Christian Science Monitor

Franz Seldte

Leader of Steel Helmet Veterans, Who Tells Them They Are Not to Be Disbanded.

Reich Steel Helmets Have Hitler Promise They're to Continue

BERLIN, July 13 (AP)—Herr Franz Seldte, head of the vacationing Steel Helmet Organization, in a statement today told members of the group that he has the personal assurance of Chancellor Hitler that the organization will not be abolished.

The statement was interpreted as further evidence that Herr Hitler has turned away from militant Nazism, based on his own Storm Troop organization.

Herr Hitler's decision to support the Steel Helmeters against hostile Storm Troop leaders participated the bloody suppression of rebels on June 30.

Herr Seldte told the Steel Helmet organization that the assurance that it would be permitted to resume activities on the conclusion of its vacation in mid-August came not only from Herr Hitler, but from Gen. Hermann Wilhelm Goering and Herr Victor Lutze, new head of the Storm Troops.

Herr Seldte told his men to "make friends," not only with Hitler's Black Guard and members of the National Socialist political organization, but with the discredited "Brown Shirts."

San Francisco Faces Tie-Up

(Continued from Page 1)

George Kidwell, member of the "strategy" committee who has consistently opposed such drastic action, declared.

Regardless of the general walkout outcome, the ranks of striking teamsters, taxicab drivers, chauffeurs and wholesale butchers, will be swelled tonight and tomorrow. Laundry drivers have voted to strike tonight, bringing the total out to approximately 11,000 in the bay region.

Two Fall in Relief Riot

CLEVELAND, July 14 (AP)—Gunfire crackled through a crowd of demonstrators in a down-town poor relief station yesterday killing two persons and wounding three others. Minor disturbances broke out in four other relief stations scattered throughout the city. Police said they spotted radical members of the Council for the Unemployed in the down-town riot crowd, and suspected a concerted plan to harass relief agencies.

1200 Plumbers Strike

KOHLER, Wis., July 14 (AP)—Labor discontent neared a peak today with a strike called for Monday by 1200 former and present employees of the Kohler Company, plumbing manufacturers.

Rural Schools of Mexico Studied by Mrs. Ickes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—A special study of rural schools in Mexico is being made by Mrs. H. L. Ickes, wife of the United States Secretary of the Interior, who arrived in Mexico recently.

Mrs. Ickes is particularly interested in Indian affairs and has devoted considerable time to study of Indians in New Mexico, among the Pueblos and the Navajos. Especially is she interested in the forms of teaching of native children which have been developed by the Mexican Ministry of Education, and she will seek to find some means of adapting the forms used in Mexico to educational work on the reservations in the United States.

Workers Prove Leisure Doesn't Induce Idleness

California Hobby and Handicraft Exhibit Shows Employers That Day Off Each Week Gives Time for Exploring Profitable Fields

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — Shorter work weeks for industrial employees need not imply wasteful idleness, or even expensive recreation. This was illustrated recently with a hobby and handicraft exhibit staged by employees of the Southern California Telephone Company.

Early in the depression, the telephone company, a part of the Bell System, adopted the five-day week to permit the retaining of 2000 employees on its pay roll. How was "time off" employed? Interested in knowing the answer to this question, the management invited its workers to exhibit examples of their leisure hour employment.

Two hundred persons contributed 1000 articles to the display cases in the company library. Every department of the telephone business was represented by at least one entry.

Bees and Astronomy

For example, there was Mr. C. A. McCookin, a switchman during working hours, who had taken up apiculture. Visitors swarmed about his demonstration hive of bees, all carefully protected by a fine mesh cage.

Mr. R. J. Young of the company's construction division had found spare time enough to become interested in astronomy. To illustrate this new hobby, he brought a small telescope with a 6-inch handground lens. It had been one year in the grinding. A cable-splicing machine invented by another engineer told of many well-used hours.

In the needlework section, were afghans, hooked rugs, pieces of fine embroidery, quilts and bedspreads, as well as hand-made lace and needlepoint. Men as well as women were represented, for there was Mr. Russell Foulke, a draftsman, who exhibited a suit and overcoat cut from material woven on his hand loom.

Many Handicrafts

Jewelry, silverware, woodcarving, tooled leather, pottery, hammered brass, and decorated china attracted interest in the crafts. There were also camera studies, oil paintings, and tapestries.

Outdoor enthusiasts fitted up one corner of the library as a model camp, complete with tent, cots, stove, and utensils. Bows and arrows, tennis trophies, boxing gloves and jig-saw puzzles told of various types of recreation.

One exhibitor brought an aquarium of tiny tropical fish and a cage of ornamental birds. Collectors of all manner of things were, of course, plentifully represented by stamps, coins, rocks and sun-colored bottles.

The exhibit was successful in joining together the various employees into clubs centered about their particular interest. Membership in the Camera Club and the Stamp Club is said to be growing, and other groups are in the formative stage.

Engineer Builds Model of Cutty Sark

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KEIGHLEY, Eng.—After devoting three years to the task, Mr. Edward Tebb, a young Keighley radio engineer, has practically completed a model of the Cutty Sark, most famous of the old tea clippers.

Built to a scale of one-tenth of an inch to a foot, it measures just under a yard from bowsprit tip to stern, and the hull of the vessel has been hollowed out of a solid block of yellow pine. Stanchions made of pins are connected with fuse wire, and the fo'c'sle pump, like the winches and windlasses, are fashioned from bits of wire and spare parts from watches.

Shoe eyelets serve for portholes and black cotton for the ratlines, square radio connecting wire for boatslips and the balance wheel of a watch for the barque's own steering wheel. The figurehead is a farm girl from a child's box of lead figures filed down to suit the exacting demands of the modeler.

ATLANTA, GA.
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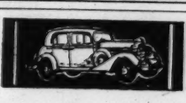

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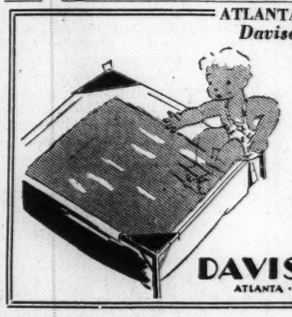

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Interior Decoration and Antiques

Swedish Cottage In a Museum

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago

UPROOTED from its picturesque setting in the Province of Dalarne a Swedish peasant cottage has crossed the Atlantic, to be set up again completely furnished, in the Art Institute of Chicago. Though not yet erected, many of the furnishings—the old cupboard, chest, wall cabinets, woven hangings—are on exhibition at the Art Institute for visitors to a Century of Progress, to remain there until Nov. 1.

The cottage bids fair to be the only Swedish peasant home to come to this country, because of the law passed in Sweden that all old homes and interiors are to be kept within the country, many of them being placed in open-air museums in Sweden. It was only by special permission of King Gustaf V that Miss Florence Dibell Bartlett, of Chicago, was allowed to purchase the old home which she is now giving to the Art Institute.

It was a casual remark dropped by a Swedish farmer boy that brought Miss Bartlett to the little log cottage on Sölleron Island in Lake Siljan, in the Province of Dalarna She related, in an interview, how she had searched diligently for many days, driving through the ancient parishes and over the rolling farm land where several quaint old homes had been found. But none were for sale. She was about to turn back, unsuccessful, when a farmer boy ventured a suggestion.

"I know an old house over yonder that's going to be torn down next week," he said in Swedish. Immediately the owner of the cottage was sought, and, sure enough, the family had recently built a fine new home and were intending to tear down this ancestral landmark. They were anxious to have the land cleared and were delighted to sell the cottage, unmindful, perhaps, of its value as an example of the old type of Swedish peasant home.

A One-Room Home

Almost 200 years old, it is called a "Ryggässtuga," because its old rafters are visible and are held by iron hooks. It is practically a one-room affair, with a small room adjoining for the spinning wheel and cupboards and a little entrance hall where were kept the decorative horse collars. The main large room has a huge double fireplace, six built-in double-decker beds and a tall clock. Really it served as the kitchen, living-room and workshop, all in one.

The fact that the home was to be destroyed anyway, and therefore lost to Sweden, perhaps made it easier to get the permission of King Gustaf V of Sweden to allow the building to leave the country, Miss Bartlett said. After purchasing the cottage, her next task was to find suitable furnishings of the same period to go into it. With the help of a Swedish museum authority, pieces were collected which were entirely authentic. Now everything is ready to fit out the house completely, even to the old family Bible and the fringed towel that always hung near the living-room door.

Among the furnishings being shown in the exhibit at the Art Institute is the old decorated cupboard, dated 1794, which was such an important part of the peasant household. Held together with wooden pegs, the panels and doors are painted very elaborately in the design of the baroque period.

An old chest, an article often mentioned in Swedish popular ballads of the Middle Ages, is also decorated. In such chests the Swedish family kept its special costumes for festive occasions, its wedding garments and its jewelry.

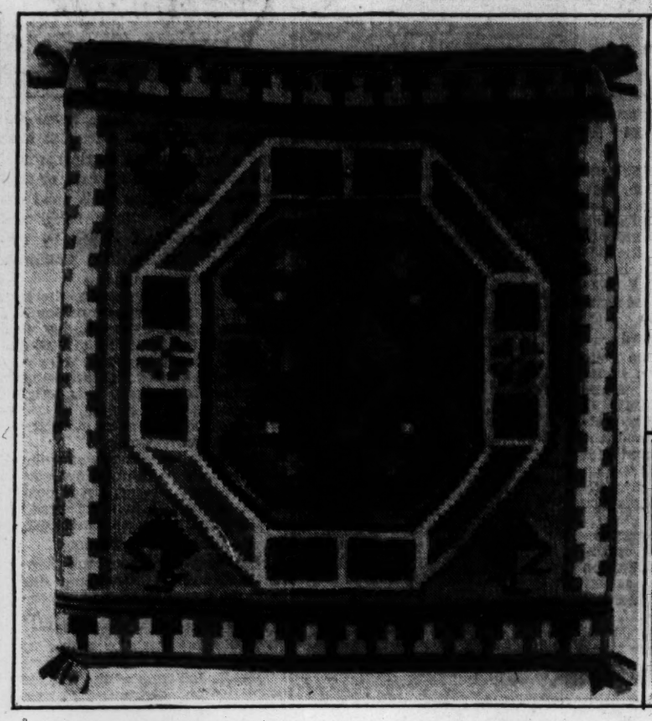
Many Textiles Included

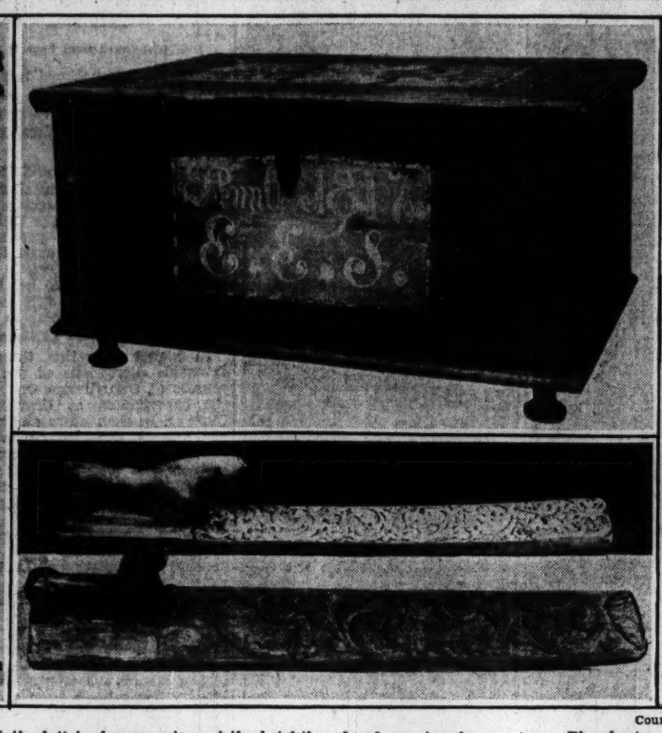
Since weaving was such an important work of Swedish women in every household, Miss Bartlett has collected fine old examples of Swedish textiles, covers for old benches, pillow tops and hangings, which were customarily brought out on festival days to dress up the interior of the peasant home. Most of these she brought mainly from the Province of Skåne, where the industry thrived in the old days. In the present revival of weaving in Sweden many of these same patterns are being copied by the home craft societies known in Sweden as "Hemslojd."

Swedish painted wall hangings, called "Bonader," which are very rare, are a part of the exhibit. Norwegian articles are also included, such as authentic copies of museum peasant costumes, a Norwegian bride's silver crown, almost two centuries old, carved mangling boards, and pieces of antique jewelry and ornaments. When completely brought together, this will be, it is believed, one of the most comprehensive and complete collections of Scandinavian decorative home craft in the United States.

Miss Bartlett is the only American woman to have been decorated by His Majesty King Gustaf V of Sweden, for she received the gold medal of Vasa in recognition of her efforts to spread the knowledge of Swedish culture in America, both through her lectures and her gifts to the Art Institute. Her aim, as an internationalist, in helping to strengthen the bonds between the two countries through a better appreciation of the home life and arts is partially realized, she thinks, when she hears of the many Scandinavian people in this country who are so anxious to show their American children the old Swedish cottage and its furnishings.

M. R. Z.

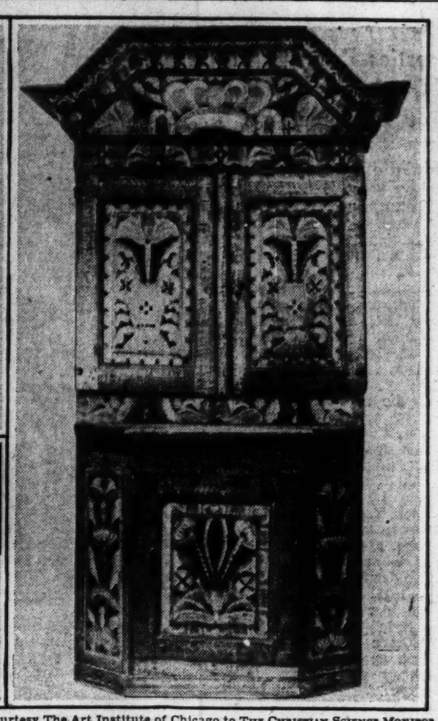




Courtesy The Art Institute of Chicago to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The furnishings of old-time Swedish farmers' homes are decorated in a manner that belongs particularly to the Scandinavian peninsula, as may be seen in these examples of different types which will be on view at the Art Institute, Chicago, until Nov. 1.

At the left is shown a piece of the brightly colored weaving done in the Province of Skåne several generations ago, a craft now being revived. The cupboard at the right is simple in lines but boldly colored in its designs of blue, green, yellow and brown. Dated, 1794.



The chest was made 23 years later, and has decorations of a modified character. Below it are two Norwegian mangling boards of hard wood elaborately carved and about 30 inches long. These boards are used to revolve a polished, hardwood roller.

Courtesy Miss Florence Dibell Bartlett to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The doorway of the Swedish farmer's cottage, nearly 200 years old, as the building stood in the Province of Dalarne. It is to be reërected and completely furnished in the Art Institute of Chicago

Chairs as Objects of Art

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

I

THE fact that applied art is to be seen in all our homes, and that it makes attractive even the most familiar things which we constantly use, has been mentioned recently in these columns. To find this art should be easy enough, for it is present in almost everything that we touch or see. What may make it not easy is that it calls for a new manner of attention to these things we are seeing or touching.

Probably nearly everyone thinks of chairs, for example, only with regard to certain requirements, which vary with the service expected from their use in different places and at different times. These requirements are usually both practical and æsthetic. The chairs must be strong enough; not too heavy, if for occasional use; comfortable in different degrees, each type according to its purpose. These are some practical essentials. Æsthetically, it is commonly believed that chairs need to be covered, if at all, with stuffs of those textures and colors that are fitting to their surroundings; also that some should "look" light, while others should "look" heavy, depending on settings.

Each of Us an Art Critic?

This attention to the way things look, which all of us are giving much of the time, is actually passing a judgment on their æsthetic qualities, though it is almost never thought of as that. Our opinions of this sort are almost always arrived at without any conscious reasoning, or weighing the pros and cons. We like this thing and don't like that, but over there is one that we like the more. Why, in each case, is seldom asked. If it were, the answer might not be easy. It would often be very pleasant to have the reasons ready; to be able to trace and to name the artistic points which contribute to make on our taste that total effect which we almost unthinkingly express as liking in one case or not liking in another.

Perhaps it will help to get at the basis of these opposing impressions if it is remembered that the appearances of all those chairs are really the results of different attempts at decorative, or applied, art. For we are thinking now only of the appearances—shape, colors, ornament, proportions—the æsthetic values rather than the practical.

Reasons for our judgment of chairs on practical grounds could be given readily, for we are accustomed to thinking of things in regard to their strength, weight and comfort. Now we are trying to think of them in regard to the art that they show, and to pick out, if we can, the separate features of design that combine to make a single artistic effect. First, the simpler and oldest shapes will be noticed, then the changing ideas of what has been thought beautiful in chairs will be followed by intervals through two or three centuries.

Art Appears in Primitive Objects

Even to the most primitive existing form of chair which has come to our notice, the maker gave a shape more attractive to the eye than its actual use called for. The hollow log needed but little shaping to bring out 1, in the group shown, yet some art, a bit of æsthetic quality, came in with the curves of the back and the suggestion of arms. As a seat with a back support, this object would have been just as comfortable, just as useful, if it had been cut with only right angles, as in 2, but curves were used in the back, not angles. These curves give hints of softness to the rigid material and fall in with the circles of the basic tree-trunk to give easy flowing to some major lines, rather than sharp interruptions, as in 2.

It is a long space in years and in taste, that sets off 1 from 3, in the group here. When 3 was made there was more skill of craft at command. It is built up of panels carved in linen-fold pattern, very likely the same way as were the walls of the high oak room in which the chair first stood. The mass of the thing, the proportions of much width to the height, the simplicity of the carving that decorates but not burdens; the low, wide panel of carving in the back, making a space of richness that the eye comes back to; these are some of the features that give this seat a character of dignity, reserve and stability. And these impressions are given by the æsthetic qualities—through its dimensions as they relate to one another, and through ornament that is restrained in large areas and elaborate in a small one.

The general structure of 4 is much the same, spaces taking the place of panels below the arms and the seat and the front posts turned. This, too, has its back and front of the seat carved, covered with it in fact. Spread out so broadly, and running over the sides and top of the back, this part of the chair seems to over-balance the rest of it in ornament and to make the whole piece top-heavy.

Ornament Not Necessary to Art

Of much the same proportions, 5 has a paneled back of the simplest sort, along with turned front posts as on 4. Here the eye finds rest and pleasure, about equally in the filled space of the back and in the grace of the turned posts. Both are liked, and together they dominate the object without conflicting. The whole shows that the man who planned it spread his attention wisely between these two portions, and that he produced something of a distributed and balanced interest for those who look at it.

There is little to say for 6 except to point to it as an example of absence of applied art and as a contrast to all others here in that respect. It hints at what the others might be like if no art had been used in their planning. Every post and bar in this frame is needed where it is, and every one is as starkly plain as it can be. If there is beauty here, it is of some variety we cannot recognize, so we must class it as without beauty; as having no æsthetic quality; as a case where art has not been applied to a useful thing.

Two types in which turning is the sole or main ornament are 7 and 8, respectively English and French in origin. In 7 this turning has been done sparingly, although the fine finials on the back posts show that the maker was skillful enough to do the elaborate. To the back as a whole he gave most care, then to a less degree he turned the front members—posts and rungs—which are pleasantly subordinated. In the front view, which is the one that we most commonly have of a chair, they seem to lead us on from the modest embellishment of the nearer posts and rungs to the more painstaking work on the rear posts and spindles. The seat is narrower at the back, lending a hint of perspective, also of easy access and welcome, that is missed in 3, 4 and 6. Though only glanced at, 7 seems an attractive thing. Perhaps we have found some of the reasons why it is liked.

Nor Is Excessive Ornament Art

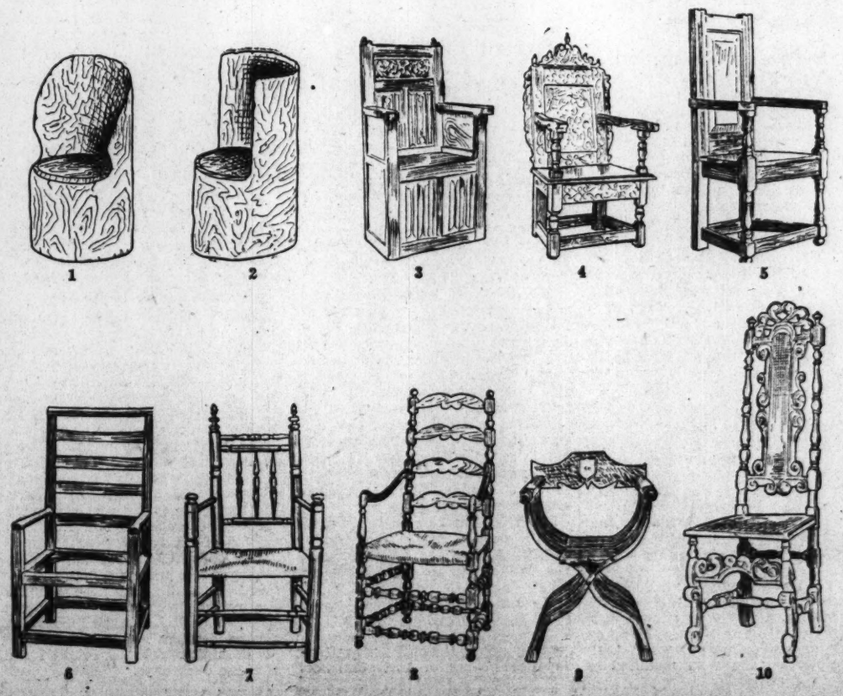
If 8 is cared for equally, there must be other explanations for the fact, for here the turner has left no part untouched except where joints demand full strength. To me it seems too much ornamented, with emphasis everywhere; as without accent, or as all accent. The craftsmanship is excellent and the whole piece appeals to one to notice its details but no place is left for the eye to rest on long, so many other places pull attention just as strongly.

A winning unity of design and gentle sweeps in its lines mark the sixteenth century Italian chair numbered 9. It has almost no applied ornament and its very definite charm is in the symmetry and rhythm of its simple lines.

In the Flemish type such as 10, common in England around 1670, is seen a compromise between strength and comfort, on the side of utility, and ornament or art, on the other side. In this conflict utility seems to have the worst of it. The seat, which is after all the most important part of a chair, is small, weak and uninviting. The back, which is the next most essential feature of a chair, should be strong and offer an easy support for the sitter to lean on, facts that seem to have been neglected in this type. Instead of applying art to a chair, a chair has been applied to art. This is an anomaly which has a place here only as error, æsthetic as well as structural.

In noticing any chair we find that our interest is divided between the back and the section made up of the arms (if any) and the front legs with their connecting rail. The rest of the piece, it is evident, should fall in with these portions without intruding, in size, shape or ornament, if we are to like it as a whole. These are not rules anyone has laid down, but are things we are finding out as we go along here, noticing one type after another.

[Part two will appear on this page next Saturday.]



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

A Breeze or a Freeze

On a Summer's Day

how delightful it is to have a fan to cool you while you read or rest, and an automatic refrigerator to provide you with iced beverages and frozen desserts! Shopping for these aids to comfort may be simplified by reference to advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor. They tell not only of reliable manufactured products but of dependable local dealers equipped to serve you promptly and efficiently.

The Old Bennington Jar

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

THERE is a certain window ledge in our sunroom, where for a while we never seemed to have the right vase for flowers. Each one we tried would be either too this, or too that. One day, in the most delightfully unexpected way, we found the very thing for the spot, and there it is to this day. It is a rich, dark brown, plain affair, slightly glazed, with narrow neck, and graceful rounding lines. Filled with anything, from pussy willows to Japanese lanterns (it displays all of them equally well) and framed in the sunny square of glass, the picture is complete. Yet it is only a jam jar! But I must tell you how we happened to find it.

We were motoring through New England at the time, on our way to visit our boys in school. We had promised to bring them a sack of apples, but it was late in the season, and the highway fruit stands had all been taken in. We decided to draw up at some farmhouse and inquire for apples. Then a "Detour" sign appeared, and a long, roundabout followed, dusty and little traveled, with the farms far back from the road. At length there was one near enough, and we came to a stop. As we did so a woman came through a side door, and hurried toward us. She was evidently glad to have visitors—a sociable person. Yes, she had apples, and to spare. But they were all in the cellar. Would the lady care to come down and help pick them out?

The lady would! That meant an always welcome glimpse of a New England interior. The farmhouse and other buildings were all joined together in a manner characteristic of that part of the country—dwelling, kitchen wing, washhouse, woodshed, chicken coop, barns, and so on. The whole group was badly in need of paint, so not much of interest was to be expected in the way of furnishings. Imagine the surprise then, inside—New England antiques in common, everyday use! There was a corner cupboard; an oak chest with carving on the sides and kitchen utensils on the top; a curious chair, with a drawer under the seat; an ancient-looking clock on a wall bracket; ever so many interesting things. The woman had stopped to stir something on the stove, so when she turned to me again I said:

"Forgive my staring like this, but I have never seen so many old things in actual, everyday use before."

She didn't understand that remark as it was meant, but although plainly surprised, she took no offense.

"Nor have I," she said. "We inherited this place last spring. But I don't like the old stuff and—"

"Oh, I didn't mean—," I broke in, laying my hand on her arm in concern. But she reassured me at once. She said, heartily:

"Tush, that's all right. I like folk to say what they think."

"But the things are lovely," I insisted, flounderingly.

"What? These?" and she laughed. Then she beckoned me to follow her, and said, "I'll show you something that really is lovely."

At the end of a passage, with an unconsciously dramatic gesture, she threw open a door and demanded:

"What do you think of that?"

I thought it was atrocious—varnished furniture, gaudy ornaments, flowery curtains and carpet—but politeness forbade such an answer. Instead I asked where she had found all this, so far from shops. She said, "From a catalogue," and that she intended to have the whole house done up in time. Then she would be able to stick the stuff in the barn where it belonged. I said she could sell it, but she laughed at that and asked who would buy. I told her that these things had value—they were antiques. That seemed to interest her greatly. She said:

"Is that what that word means? I've often wondered. So they're antiques, are they? That certainly is good news."

Then she wanted to know how to go about getting them sold, so I explained that there were dealers—that her catalogue people might even want them.

During this conversation she had been holding a lantern taken from the kitchen wall. She now began to light it, saying as she did so:

"You certainly deserve a good measure of apples for that information."

A few minutes later, we had groped our way down the steep cellar stairs. There was no window in the place, but the flickering light from the lantern showed massive supporting beams—whole tree trunks—and a hardened earth floor. The house, she said, had been in the family for over 150 years. One wall was fitted with shelves and they were packed with what she called her "put-up-stuff." There were all kinds of containers in the assortment—stoneware jars, bottles, glass dishes. A few of them were a nice brown, narrow-necked and yet squatty, and I was visualizing one of them in the place where it now stands as I said on a sudden impulse:

"I wish you would sell me one of these. An empty one, of course."

"Sell nothing," she retorted. "Cellar's full of 'em. I'll throw it in. I said you deserved good measure."

I was delighted, and made no protest. I would send her something from the city—something she would appreciate much more than the trifling sum the jar might be worth. I learned afterward that these brown jars had been made in the famous old Bennington Potteries, and that they sold, in antiques shops, for a good deal more than a "trifling sum." However, I didn't know that, at the time.

When we were ready to go, she came out to the car and urged us to pa, her a "real visit" next time we were in that part of the world. We promised to do so very willingly. It will be interesting to meet her again and to see what further "improvements" she will have made by that time in the way of interior decorations.

M. G. G.

Old Glass Exhibit In Marblehead

ONE of the many unusual features in connection with the second annual all-day street fair to be held by Saint Michael's Episcopal Church, in Frog Lane, Marblehead, on Saturday, July 28th, is a departure quite in keeping with the authentic colonial atmosphere of the old town. This is a striking exhibit of early American and foreign glass, in both crystal and color.

The specimens have come from the nooks and corners of old Marblehead, as well as from other homes along the North Shore.

In many instances the pieces are family heirlooms which have never before crossed their home threshold, and which will be a rare treat for glass lovers.

Some of the more unusual specimens include a gimmal bottle, amethystine, late eighteenth century; a blown candlestick with folded foot, four inches high; a Stiegel-type mug (etched); Stiegel-type flip glass; a Waterford marmalade dish and some excellent specimens of cranberry glass.

This rare ware is to be on display in the Parish House adjoining Saint Michael's Church, the first Episcopal Society in the new world. In the church edifice, which was erected in 1714, will be found on exhibition the priceless silver service used in Colonial days, together with the Society's old books and other documents.

Historic Homes Open to Public

THE opening of historic old New England homes for another summer season is a fresh reminder of the riches of this kind that abound in the region, so thickly settled two centuries ago and more. Southern portions of present Maine and New Hampshire coast districts share with eastern Massachusetts the honor of having many notable structures still intact, preserved so well by zealous and public-spirited people that it is a delight to visit them whenever their doors are thrown open to permit it.

Three of these interesting colonial homesteads, just now announced as opened for a month or more, are located in as many communities along the Piscataqua River and its branches. All can be reached in a half hour's drive, though one should take a full afternoon for properly seeing the three.

They are the Warner House in Portsmouth, built in 1718; the Wentworth Mansion at Salmon Falls, N. H., dated 1701; the Sarah Orne Jewett house, 1774, South Berwick, Maine. At the two last there are exhibitions of wall papers needlework and silhouettes.

Portsmouth has several other houses of extraordinary interest, open for longer or shorter periods which can be learned of by inquiry at any one of them or at the principal local hotel. Perhaps the most famous is the Wentworth-Gardner House, which should not be missed by anyone seeking the finest of American colonial architecture.

New Window Draperies

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

SO SIMPLE a thing as draperies can completely transform a room. A new practice that seems successful is to use dress cottons for window curtains. These are used not only for sides of windows, for dressing tables and slip covers, but for glass curtains.

What costume textile, for example, for a glass curtain? Well, white Argentine cloth in glistening transparency comes 27 inches wide, and one decorator holds it back in perky fashion with field flowers. Again, sheer cotton mesh, in many pastels and 36 inches wide, is used for glass curtains. Over this sheer mesh, Anderson gingham, hung in straight folds, matches in color. Charming possibilities are found by professional decorators in such fabrics as percales, linens, dotted Swiss, organdies and dimities. Also, pastel voiles have been almost as popular as marquisettes for some time. As to tubbing, they are decidedly practical.

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Progress in Education

Three of a Set of Murals Representing the Twelve Months, Done by Miss Dorothea Gamber for the Walls of a Sanitarium for Children. Through the Work of the PWA, Many an Artist, Hitherto Limited in His Scope, Has Been Given the Opportunity to Become a Mural Painter, With Actual Walls as His Canvas. These Murals Represent, Respectively, March, April and December.

By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Art as Public Property

PWA Artists Enabled to Share Talents With All

By Pearl Strachan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Groton, Conn.

THE postman who climbed the steep hill from which Fort Griswold looks loftily down upon the Thames River, picking his way cautiously across snow-buried cakes of ice, on a pale blue afternoon in January, neither looked nor felt like a henchman of the house of the Medici.

Yet never a Donatello, a della Robbia, nor a Lippo Lippi thrilled to the patronage of a renaissance Florentine family more intensely than the slight, young American woman of the twentieth century responded to the unmistakable import of the officially stamped envelope shoved through her door. It contained her first week's salary, drawn on the United States Treasury, and signified that she had been employed by the Government to produce "Public Works of Art."

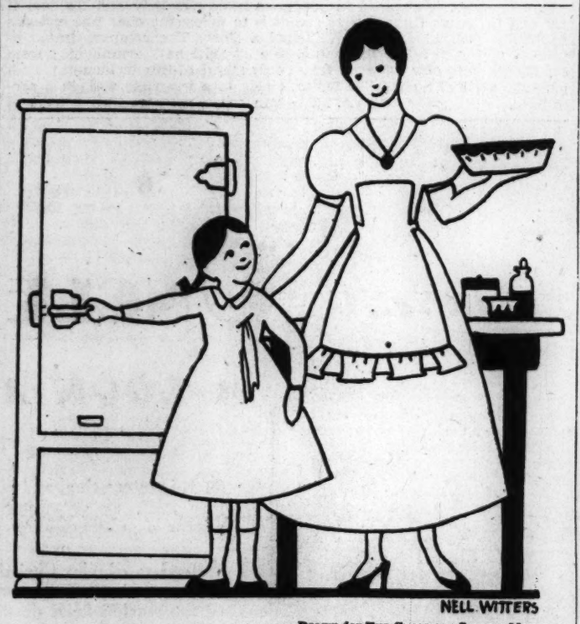
Miss Dorothea Gamber thanked the NRA. She had worked very hard through her student days at Norwich Academy and the Philadelphia School of Design; and after winning the scholarship which took her to Paris and London. She had specialized in textile design, but the textile industry, she was told, when she tramped from one studio to another in search of a job, was no exception to the economic rule which had apparently shut all newcomers out of the business as well as the professional world. There had been kings and princes in the old world who had become the patrons of the arts and crafts. A modern democracy, it seemed, had nothing but starvation to offer its talented unemployed. The street diggers, the carpenters, the shovelers of snow, had all found something to do under the various alphabetical headings struck from the NRA. Then suddenly, unexpectedly, came the PWAP, the Public Works of Art Project, providing employment for 2500 painters, sculptors, designers, illustrators, many of whom like Miss Gamber, had earned practically nothing since leaving their academic haunts.

When Miss Gamber reported to the Art Museum Director at New London she was assigned the decorating of the Seaside Sanitarium for Children, at Niantic, Conn. Her eyes sparkled as she recalled the joy with which she began designing her cartoons. Children would want fanciful, brightly executed pictures. They would want other children and toys, games and fairy-folk; curious fruits and flowers; whimsical gardens and elves. She had always loved drawing children. Although she had treated it as rather outside her professional line, she had a gift for catching with her crayon the many funny little, unexpected things which children do. As the designs grew, day by day, in the comfortable, old, New England home at Groton, she felt more and more the significance of that government patronage which was not only meeting the grocery bills of American artists, but in many cases releasing them from self-imposed limitations along certain traditional lines, and above all making them distinctly useful members of the community.

The mural panels which Miss Gamber has now completed include designs for the months of the year, incorporating in a pleasing and thoroughly intelligible manner decorative figures which immediately suggest to a child's thought the subjects which they represent.

Such assignments have been beneficial to both the artist and the public for whom the finished product is intended. The vigor with which the work has been carried out—work ordinarily valued at thousands of dollars—by highly trained, often renowned, professional artists, receiving from $26.50 to $42.50 a week, shows the spirit of the response. As one artist, given a school building to decorate, told the reporter who interviewed him, "The thing that should thrill every artist is that we are getting actual walls to decorate. The power is always latent in the artist, but unless he gets a definite project he does not know what he is capable of doing."

The project ended several weeks ago, but its effect will continue in both the minds and works of those whom it employed.



NELL WITTERS

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Refrigerator Has Been Classed Both as Real and Personal Property.

Is a Refrigerator Real Estate?

You and the Law Series—20

By Lisette F. Henderson and Opal Slater

Counselors at Law

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

These articles represent the opinion of the authors on the law as it exists and not necessarily as it ought to be

THE law divides all property into two classes—real property and personal property, though real property is usually known to the layman as real estate.

Real property consists of the land itself and all permanent buildings erected on it, such as houses, garages, stores, business blocks, etc. Once these structures are firmly attached to the land, they become so much a part of it that papers transferring a parcel of land from one owner to another need not so much as refer to the buildings. The title to the buildings passes whether they are mentioned or not.

There are, however, certain articles such as furnaces, set tubs, etc., which begin their existence as personal property, which may, by reason of their becoming firmly attached or fastened to real property, change their nature and be considered in law as real property instead of personal property.

In making their decisions, the courts usually name one or more of the following considerations as determining the question: (1) the manner in which the property is attached or fastened to the real estate; (2) the character of the article; (3) the intention of the person who attaches the property, that is whether he intended to attach the property only temporarily or whether he intended to attach it permanently.

With Each New Invention

One would think that the law on as common a matter as this would have become settled. A recent Massachusetts case is interesting as a reminder that with each new invention there must needs follow new decisions.

Here, two refrigerating machines, two electric motors, 56 cooling coils and 56 refrigerators were sold to an apartment house builder and landowner on a conditional sales contract, the title and ownership to remain in the seller until the equipment was paid for. At the time of the sale, there was a mortgage on the premises. The builder failed to live up to the terms of the mortgage and the mortgagee entered the premises some time after the refrigerating equipment had been installed, but before final payment had been made on it, for the purpose of foreclosing the mortgage.

The building was designed for an apartment house. A space was allowed in the kitchen of each apartment for the installation of a refrigerator to be connected with the piping. The refrigerating machines were installed in the basement of the building and were not attached to the floor but rested on two pieces of lumber. The refrigerators in the kitchens were removable and attached to the "take-offs" (or pipes in the wall containing the cooling fluid) by flexible copper tubing.

The Reason

The court said that the purpose of the landowner in installing the equipment which was "wrought into" and attached to the real estate was permanently to increase the value of the latter; that all the acts of the landowner were to be construed as indicating that he intended to provide the tenants with a lasting system of refrigeration; and that, therefore, as between him and the mortgagee, the equipment became part of the real estate.

The suit was brought by the firm selling the equipment against the mortgagee who had seized it when he had taken possession of the premises, and the court's decision was in favor of the mortgagee.

Refrigerators have, however, been held to be personal property on a different set of facts.

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The Parent

To Amuse Small Guests

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Washington State

Dear Editor:

Although I have no children I am keenly interested in all that pertains to children, and thoroughly enjoy reading the Education pages each week in the Monitor. I would like to share an idea which came to me and which may be helpful to others similarly situated.

Living in apartments the problem of amusing frequent small guests presented itself. At the Ten-Cent Store I purchased a box of colored crayons, kindergarten scissors, library paste and gummed, colored cutouts. These I put in a substantial box and added lead pencils and large sheets of white and colored paper. Into this box from time to time go any small toys, gay pictures, and the like that come my way. This box has proved an unfailing source of entertainment to my little guests, and the question, "What shall I do now?" never interrupts the conversation of grown-ups.

I am each day more and more grateful for the Monitor and its many features of interest to old and young alike.

(Mrs.) N. N. J.

* * *

Laying True Foundations

Australia

Dear Friends:

Having read many helpful suggestions in the Parent Column, I would like the privilege of sharing some of my thoughts with you all. How it rests with us to make our children one of our joys, to retain their friendship and companionship! It is all based on the one thing—"understanding." How often it has been said: "I cannot understand my children. They always want to be out, and they never tell me anything."

I feel that a foundation we must lay right from the beginning is our children's confidence and trust in their parents; and how much more important is example than talking.

Do we realize that strict obedience taught a child is kindness to that child, and that, love and strength lie behind that obedience.

It is weakness and laziness to allow a child to become spoiled. How important it is for us as parents to teach and guide them in the paths of courtesy and kindness to others.

I found the children at one time coming home from school and telling me all the unpleasant incidents which had happened. I talked to them and explained that it would make me much happier, if they came home and told me all the nice things that happened; and I am grateful for the wisdom which came to me to do this, as happy thoughts are healthy thoughts.

In the Parent Column of the Monitor Jan. 13 was asked, "Is the fear of punishment or of being scolded a good thing to arouse in a child?"

I reply from my own experience that to arouse fear of any description in a child is wrong, and only a temporary means of solving our problems. But to cultivate the love of the good and true is far-reaching and the means of building a noble character.

(Mrs.) E. L.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

'Doctor Faustus' at the Fair

By Felix Borowski

Chicago

ONE of the most interesting of its performances of abridged Elizabethan drama was given (July 8) by the Globe Theater company, in Merrie England of the Century of Progress, when Christopher Marlowe's "Tragical History of Doctor Faustus" was presented. There have not been many representations of Marlowe's play in America, nor, for that matter, in any other country. Undoubtedly "Doctor Faustus," as a complete play, is lacking in the dramatic unities. Its author did not divide it into acts, but contented himself with stringing together some fourteen different episodes. Nor is it certain that Marlowe was the sole creator of the whole, for even in the period of its production—toward the end of the sixteenth century—there were those who interpolated in "Doctor Faustus" certain additions of their own.

Mr. Thomas Wood Stevens, the director of the Globe Theater activities, deserves the gratitude of playgoers for the opportunity he has given them to see and hear one of the most remarkable productions of the English stage. Marlowe was not, to be sure, possessed of the flaming genius of his contemporary, Shakespeare; but he was a genius, too, and Shakespeare more than once paid him the sincerest compliment of imitation. There is much that is fine—even magnificent—in the sonorous periods of "Doctor Faustus," one of the first examples of English blank verse. Shakespeare himself might have regarded with envy the magnificent pomps of language uttered by Faustus in the closing scene of the drama—that scene in which the horror-stricken man, counting minute by minute, awaits the coming of his doom.

As in the case of the Shakespearean productions, Mr. Stevens compressed "The Tragical History of Doctor Faustus" into the space of 40 minutes. The comic scenes of the play, which, indeed, are of inferior worth, he omitted altogether. He retained, however, the episode of the Seven Sins, although it is probable that that episode did not come from Marlowe's pen. Concerning the performance, only words of warmest commendation must be set down. A newcomer to the Globe Theater—Mr. Charles Dillon—appeared in the part of Faustus. The latter is not an easy rôle. Marlowe's sumptuous rhetoric exacts fine declamation as well as acting, and Mr. Dillon was admirable in his presentation of both. Admirable, too, was the characterization of Mephistopheles by Mr. John Willard, who gave it much of the baleful malignity that belongs to a part which is so consistently perverted by the more famous and serio-comic demon who romps through Gounod's opera. The other rôles in "Doctor Faustus" are of minor importance, but all were excellently set forth.

Earlier in the day Mr. Stevens' company gave his tabloid version of Shakespeare's "As You Like It." The youthful enthusiasm that has infused so much charm and vitality into the players' other productions lent no little attractiveness to this play. Miss Jackson Perkins made a beguiling effect with her Rosalind, and Miss Martha Ellen Scott was winsome—even if a little schoolgirlish—as Celia.

Land Redistribution

By J. J. Hayes

Dublin

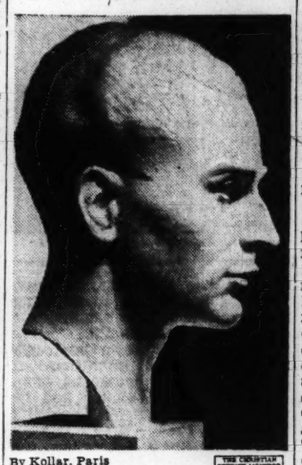
STAGED for the first time at the Abbey on June 18, "Bridgehead," a Rutherford Mayne play has for its theme the land question; but the author treats it from a completely new angle. Stephen Moore, engineer and officer of the Land Commission, is in charge of the work of dividing and distributing a huge estate in Connacht which, under a confiscatory land act, has been taken from the Barrington family. Moore's task is not an easy one, in that he is besieged by all sorts of people thirsting for land, whose claims he has to investigate. He is in turn cajoled and threatened, while he has also to deal firmly with the despoiled landlord with whom he is at heart in sympathy. The situation is complicated by the fact that one of his assistants and the daughter of Barrington have formed an attachment. Real trouble, however, comes when Moore brings in an outsider whom he has persuaded to surrender his old holding, which Moore has marked off as a bridgehead to another huge property that will, in time, be taken over for redistribution.

When persuasion falls, the migrant is shot at and seriously injured, but Moore is firm that he should continue to occupy his new holding. Time passes, Moore is retiring and his successor, his former assistant, is given the task of distributing the estate which Moore had anticipated would be acquired for division. A pathetic note is struck when Barrington's daughter comes from her dying father to obtain the consent of her former fiancé to purchase from the migrant the old family burial plot, the only part of the once beautiful demesne which remains as it had been.

Over and above being a vivid picture of the greed on the one hand and, on the other, of the difficulties under which a government official performs a task which is at once disagreeable to him and a duty that he carries out with meticulous fidelity, it is a study in characterization as well as a comment, and a thinly veiled warning as to the eventual consequences of the policy of redistribution.

"Bridgehead."—a Play in Three Acts by Rutherford Mayne. Staged at the Abbey Theater, Dublin, June 18, 1934. Produced by Lennox Robinson.

Shown at the Salon



By Kollar, Paris

Emmanuel de Luynes, Duc de Chaulnes, Portrait Bust by Henry Marshall Rae

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Mr. Henry Marshall Rae, the American sculptor, exhibits at the Paris Salon a marble bust of Emmanuel de Luynes, duc de Chaulnes, a work lately completed at his studio here. Mr. Rae, a native of Cleveland, Ohio, got instruction as a youth at the Art Students' League of New York, and later he took lessons at Rome from the sculptor, Jiménez. In 1929, he carved a life-size figure of Sainte Therèse of Liseux and exhibited it at the Salon; and in 1933, he produced a marble portrait bust of the pianist, Mr. Anton Bilotti, again for the Salon. A Virgin and Child is on exhibition here at the American Art Association. At Cannes, in the garden of the Princess of Hesse, are two fountains of his. Also at the country estate of Mrs. Arthur Rand of Minneapolis is a fountain which he designed.

Ideas Behind the Dance

By Margaret Lloyd

This is the first of two articles based on an interview with Miss Miriam Marmein. The second will appear in an early issue.

MISS MIRIAM MARMEIN, whose summer theater of the dance at Manomet, Cape Cod, Massachusetts, adds its own flavor to the summer theaters of the drama in her vicinity, is equipped with a large fund of ideas she has not yet had time to put into active supplement to the repertory of about 200 dance compositions she has already created. In her theater dancing, the cartoon and caricature for which she is most generally known are not the only facet of her work. She has the dramatic as well as the comedic gift, and like all good comedians, aspires to tragedy.

The dramatic situation, characterization, conflict and climax the playwright seeks to put into his play, she seeks to weave into the terse dramatic dance sketch. To this end, she has studied playwriting, to learn how a scene is built up. She has observed how the author writes his novel, how the musician constructs his composition, and she has studied sculpture and the other graphic arts to learn the system behind their compositional forms. Since the laws of all art composition are the same, what she learns she applies to movement.

For rhythmic motion, but not dance in the pure sense of the word, she says, is the framework of her dramatic structure. She calls herself a dance-mime rather than a dancer. The trend of the times and her individual trend are toward the dramatic dance, the organization of situations in dance form expressed in pantomime.

* * *

The dramatic dancer stands on a fourfold base of fundamentals, she believes. First a sound knowledge of choreographic technique is imperative; next, a sure knowledge of music and a keen sense of rhythm. The dancer must be a musician at heart. Third, a complete knowledge of sculpture and design is necessary. There must not be a moment when the dance and pantomime are not pictorially interesting. If a dance composition were to be recorded by motion picture, the original film should be a succession of correctly proportioned pictures, each tiny square of celluloid holding a pictorially perfect moment. Of course stage pictures are three-dimensional and not flat, so they should be pictorial from any angle. The fourth essential element is the dramatic. The choreographic appeal is in pure visual motion; the musical and rhythmic accent provide the aural accompaniment, then the sense of design conveys the visual-pictorial, and last of all the dramatic element, the heart or mind interest, coördinates the whole and unites it with the audience, giving life to the composition.

When a conception strikes Miss Marmein she checks up on it according to the four fundamentals. She charges the dramatic idea with emotional rhythm and pictorial line, then builds the framework. She asks herself: "What scale?" "Does it call for the minute, medium or grand treatment? Should it fill the stage, or be concentrated in one part of it? Should it be inhabited by solo performer or group? What type of music best fits the central idea? Is the latter a personal or an abstract thing, calling for an intimate or a formal design?"

* * *

She writes out each dance, not in dance script, which she feels can be understood only by the initiate, but in a combination of words, diagrams and illustrations. Her writing of dance compositions can be understood by anybody, she says, and many dance teachers, who are not creative themselves, use her compositions in their work. As the flux of ideas seems unlimited, and as the more her ideas are disseminated the more they take root and grow in public favor, she is glad to lend them to others in this way. Moreover her unique form of dance-writing will cover any type of technique; whereas there is no acknowledged dance script as such that will encompass all types.

In this process, Miss Marmein never gets stuck in a formula. Though the technical foundation is necessary, the individual creative artist cannot be bound by forms. No creative artist can thrive in an academic atmosphere. She must translate the experiences of life as she sees or feels them and not according to a convention, though she may use a familiar idiom. For instance, what she calls plasto-rhythmic, based on ballet technique, is an excellent overlay for anyone who is not intending to be a ballerina but wishes to use movement as a medium of expression rather than as formal classic movement.

By Nickolas Muray, N. Y.

The Miriam Marmein Dancers in New York Architecture.

Modern Becomes Classic

By Erwin Stein

Vienna

THE Philharmonic Society celebrated Mr. Richard Strauss's seventieth birthday with a festival-concert at which Mr. Furtwängler officiated as guest-conductor. "Don Juan," "Ein Heldenleben" and a few Lieder sung by Elisabeth Schumann were heard in all their perfection. The public reveled in a sea of Straussian sonorities.

At one time things were very different. Richard Strauss was then looked upon as a wild revolutionary and his music as the epitome of extreme modernism. I have here a book published in 1900 in which Carl Reinecke—a composer highly esteemed at that time—makes violent attacks on Strauss. He writes: "The extravagances the composer has recently permitted himself are obvious in the following examples taken from his latest composition, 'Heldenleben.'" The shocking examples are those exquisite passages when the Helden Widersacher, who are supposed to represent refractory critics, are portrayed. Though in the last 34 years these passages may have lost the horrors of dissonance, they have lost nothing of their wit.

* * *

The controversy that raged with so much vehemence round the question whether or not program music was artistically justified in including music that described external happenings, seems superfluous today. We accept this genre as a kind of musical naturalism reminiscent of the efforts made, at that period, in the other arts. There is no question that it is responsible for a considerable number of important works of art that have enriched musical language with new sounds and forms. When Strauss gives a musical description of Don Quixote's joust with the windmills, or the pranks of Till Eulenspiegel, he certainly makes unusual, if not serious, demands on his art. New aims called for new expressions. His imagination always finds startling tonal solutions which, quite independently of what they stand for, open up new possibilities in orchestration, in the musical layout and in harmony.

* * *

Strauss is an innovator, particularly in regard to the resources of the orchestra. Here he gives us a new world of sound in which brilliant color melts into the subtlest nuances, dynamics range from the most powerful to the finest shades of sound, and movement is infinitely varied. The lively episodes he wishes to describe in his symphonic poems, act as an incentive to his development. If besides music, actions, situations and scenes are to be expressed effectively through sound, then an art of characterization, not supplied by existing musical means, has to be found.

Form, however, must also possess more plasticity and freedom if it is to follow the changing episodes of a story. The compact frame of the traditional symphonic form only allows of this incidentally, or it yields to a less rigid and, in a certain sense, more recitative form of construction. But Strauss's eminently sure conception of form enables him to keep perfect equilibrium.

So, during the early part of his musical activity, when he wrote his symphonic poems, Richard Strauss developed a style that led inevitably to dramatic music. Owing to the subject-matter, his symphonic style already contains many dramatic moments. On the other hand his skill as a symphonic writer is very apparent in his operas. Through this opportune development Strauss finds ready to hand the solution of that which was long a difficult problem for composers; namely, how music could express a rapid sequence of events without loss of form. Tradition had recourse to recitative, which dispensed almost entirely with musical form-effects and only followed the words in tempo and expression. In his early works Wagner, too, made use of recitative; but by means of melodic gradations of vocal parts and thematic elaboration of accompaniment, it acquired a solid formal basis. Allowing for slight exaggeration it might be formulated in the following way: Wagner treats recitative poetically, and raises it to symphonic form; Strauss, in turn, loosens up symphonic form so that it can evolve into elastic opera music.

* * *

For the last 20 years, Strauss has played an important part in the history of music. His symphonic poems, particularly "Till Eulenspiegel," his masterpiece, have opened the ears of many a young composer. "Salome" is an epoch-making achievement in the history of modern opera. For musicians, it is a tonal revelation, while for Strauss himself it marks the first important and unconditional public success. But while, year by year, his fame has grown with the big public, his influence on the present musical generation has perceptibly diminished; perhaps because Strauss achieved his artistic aim during the extraordinary development in the first 25 years of his career.

Oboist Withdraws

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — Differences arising between the St. Louis Symphony Society and the local Musicians' Union came to a settlement when Mr. Ermete Simonazzi, oboist, withdrew application for reinstatement in the orchestra. The union had objected to a plan of the management for bringing two arists, including a first oboist, from Europe, and the management had taken action which would discontinue the society's concerts. Arrangements are now understood to be in progress for increase of the membership of the organization from 80 to nearer 100 players.

Maurice Ravel has been appointed director of the Fontainebleau School of Music to succeed Charles Marie Widor, who has retired. Robert Casadésus has been made head of the piano department, replacing Isidor Philipp, also retired.

Irish Films, Truly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

THERE is, at the moment, great activity in film-making in Ireland, and it is authoritatively stated that, in the very near future, this activity will be still further and even considerably increased, as a cycle of Irish films has been planned in Hollywood as well as in other picture-making centers. Whether or not the fact that Robert Flaherty had chosen to spend two years in the Aran Islands making a film there has had anything to do with this new and general interest in Ireland, it is impossible to say. It nevertheless obtains that, even before this year of grace comes to a close, Irish pictures will be seen in the world's cinemas.

* * *

Moreover, they are to be different, much different from the so-called Irish films of the past, in which there were heroes of the "broth-of-a-boy" kind, madcap heroines, wholly unknown in Ireland, and minor characters supposed to be Irishmen given to idleness and to saying witty things and making the retort humorous and crushing. The new pictures will show Irish life as it really is and real Irish people in their every phase of character, whose virtues or the reverse will be neither exaggerated nor strained.

Already there are two producing groups at work and these propose to use the entire country for background. One is directed by Brian Hurst, of the Hurst-Clifton Productions, who has for his cameraman the famous German, Herr Eugen Schufftan. The other is under the direction of Mr. A. Housset.

The first is making a film to be entitled "Nora O'Neale," and the leading part will be taken by Molly Lamont, of "White Ensign" fame. Scenes have already been "shot" in Dublin hospitals and others will be taken at Clogher Head, in County Louth; in Connemara, in County Galway; in villages of counties Down and Antrim; and further, in the city of Belfast.

* * *

Brian Hurst, the director, is a native of County Down, and the author of the story comes from Coleraine in County Derry. The cast includes, in addition to Miss Lamont, Miss Sara Allgood, who visited America in 1911 and in 1912 as a member of the Abbey Theatre company. She was also with Arthur Sinclair's Irish Players when they toured the United States some five years ago. Miss Allgood has, however, achieved fame in London in many rôles, but her greatest, in all probability, were Maurya in Synge's "Riders to the Sea" and Juno in O'Casey's "Juno and the Paycock," which she created. Others are Miss Joyce Chancellor, Miss Nancy Burne, Mr. Patrick Knowles, Mr. Lester Matthews, Mr. Patrick Barr and Mr. Denis O'Dea. The last named is a member of the Abbey Players and was with them on their recent American tours. The incidental music has been arranged by Herbert Hughes, who was responsible for the music of the London production of Sean O'Casey's "Within the Gates." Dublin's most prominent singers have been engaged for the incidental songs and the Abbey Theatre School of Ballet will furnish the dancers. "Nora O'Neale" is to be a full-length feature film and its release will take place toward the end of September.

The second group is working at Killarney on a series of films dealing with life and conditions in Ireland during the so-called Black and Tan period. The first picture is practically finished and preparations are now being made for work on the second. A title tentatively chosen is "Out of the Wreck."

J. J. H.

Gloucester Galleries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLOUCESTER, Mass.—The first of two exhibitions to be held this year by the Gloucester Society of Artists is on view in the society's galleries in East Gloucester and consists primarily of oils, large and small, with a sprinkling of water colors and black and whites and one lone portrait bust, that of Henry Hudson Kitson, by Leonard Craske.

The exhibitions of the Gloucester Society of Artists differ from those of the North Shore Arts Association in that the former admit works by members without benefit of jury, while the latter are strictly juried. The jury system as it actually functions here tends to produce an exhibition occasionally, as is the case this year, suffering from the monotony of a good average.

It is entirely possible for a canvas with structural defects to outshine one of polished but usual technique. An instance of this may be found in Nancy Wynne Parker's "Scrub Game," where a lively small-boy baseball game is in progress against a background of factory and gas tanks. While structure and perspective may not be beyond question, the sense of activity and of sunlight is unusually refreshing. Something of the same gay spirit pervades Margaret Nelson's "Deserted House" with a "No Trespassing" sign in the front yard and small boys and girls swarming from roof to fence. One suspects a touch of satire on the American child.

Bessy Creighton's "Scarecrows" offers another possible satire, with an old farmer and his wife standing in effigy at the crest of a furrowed but barren farmland hill.

One of the most interesting of the large canvases is Marian T. MacIntosh's "The Great Quarry." Here is an interpretation that one may feel as well as see. Far down by the green-blue quarry pool are tiny nudes, while the eye travels up jagged steep rock cliffs to find the land, and then veers backward to the different blue of sea. Another landscape is R. Stewart Stebbins's "Wisconsin Hills" with swirl of fields, hills and houses.

Contrasts abound. One meets "Susan," by Margaret Fitzhugh Browne, a character study of an old woman in blue-blacks, almost shriveled into her winter garb. New England character is sustained to the last detail. Then there is "Christus of the Northwest" by Umberto Romano, a hard, leathery conception executed in red and brown earth tones, with less emphasis on character, one feels, than upon technique. Interesting is Richard L. Wright's "London Morning" with the piling up of gay buses and sober automobiles in front of gray, misted becolumned buildings.

Harbor scenes come from such painters as Emile A. Gruppe, A. Thieme and J. Eliot Enneking; figure-compositions from John Barber, Antoinette Inglis, Roy Melvin White, and Alice Beach Winter, whose "Hope," a quizzically bright little girl with wriggling brown pigtails, is among the most appealing of the portraits; and marines from Jeannette B. Irving, Benjamin Cratz, P. M. Lamb, Lilian Giffen, Gordon Grant, Boleslaw W. Presnal, Rena Small and Oscar Anderson.

DOROTHY GRAFLY.

Censorship Lightened

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

NOTHING could be more significant of the "new freedom" in Soviet artistic circles than the announcement of the Bolshoi (Great) Opera House in Moscow that it will revive next season Rimski-Korsakov's opera, "The Legend of the City of Kitegsh." Two years ago no Soviet regisseur would have dared to propose the production of this opera, with its central theme of mysticism. While Communist philosophers still are as uncompromisingly hostile to religion as ever, the Soviet authorities apparently no longer intend to permit them to forbid artistic productions merely because of their religious content.

This opera recounts the legend of a pious city, whose residents prayed for relief and divine assistance when they were threatened with destruction by the Tartars. When the Tartars at last broke into the city, they discovered that it had disappeared with all its inhabitants, sunk into the bottom of a lake. But the pious may hear to this day the ringing of church-bells coming from the lake.

Another evidence of the relaxing Communist censorship is the Bolshoi Theater's decision to produce next season a new ballet based upon Uri Olyecha's play, "The Three Fat Men." The music for the ballet has been written by the youthful Soviet composer, Oranski. The play was produced by the First Art Theater a few years ago and was a popular and critical success, largely because of the faultless performance given by the repertory company. But the censors of Rapp (Association of Proletarian Writers), who were in the ascendant at the time, objected to the play's "ideological content," and it was dropped after the first season. Under the new dispensation it comes again into favor.

The Great Opera House controls two theaters, its own and the Affiliated Opera House, and the same artists appear in both. The Government has now given instructions that hereafter the Great Theater shall produce only classical operas and ballets, both Russian and foreign, while the Affiliated Opera House shall devote special attention to modern operas and ballets. In accordance with this plan, the Affiliated will produce next season two new operas by Soviet composers, V. Jelobinsky's "Birthday" and A. Gedike's "Fairy Boat." These were selected as the best of 13 operas submitted in a competition held under the auspics of a Moscow newspaper.

The Affiliated also will produce next season the outstanding success of the 1933-34 season, Shostakovitch's "Katerina Ismailova," which was first presented in Moscow by the Nemirovitch-Danchenko Studio, and was produced later in Leningrad for the Music Festival. The new production will show whether the new opera owed its success to the intimate surroundings of the studio, where acting is emphasized rather than music, or whether it can meet the test of a performance on traditional lines.

D. B.

Mr. Reiner in the Open

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — The San Mateo Philharmonic Society inaugurated its ninth annual season of open-air concerts in the Woodland Theater at Hillsborough, some 20 miles south of this city, on July 8 with the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra, Mr. Fritz Reiner, conductor. The program comprised Wagner's Prelude to "Meistersinger," Tchaikovsky's fourth symphony, Strauss's "Till Eulenspiegel," Liszt's "Les Préludes" and Weinberger's polka and fugue from the opera, "Schwanda."

An out-of-doors setting may not be favorable to judgment of a performance. Varying breezes and obbligati contributed by birds, airplanes and swishing leaves, made more swishing because of the activity of squirrels, and the gentle splashing of water detract perhaps from the artistic values of a Woodland Theater concert; but they do not mar the pleasure of Sunday afternoon auditors.

Adventuring via auto caravan from coast to coast, giving concerts as she goes, Mme. Alix Young Maruchess of New York reached her westernmost goal and proceeded to demonstrate the beauties of the viola d' amore and the viola as solo instruments in recital at the Women's City Club. She presented seventeenth and eighteenth-century music, along with the modern sonata written for the ancient instrument by Paul Hindemith.

M. M. P.

Southern California Murals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

DESIGNED for public institutions in southern California, nine mural painting projects, undertaken this year, are complete or nearing completion. Seven of these were begun under the Public Works of Art project and are being completed under the SERA. The eighth consists of murals for the new Griffith Planetarium in Griffith Park, funds for which were provided in the Griffith bequest. Still another mural, a large patio fresco, has just been completed in a Beverley Hills residence.

In the entrance hall of the Frank Wiggins Trade School, Mr. Leo Katz is beginning a panel which draws a parallel between Toltec and Aztec ideals. As the Toltec golden age of Quetzal-Coatl, with its high culture of peaceful arts, was broken up by the Aztecs, who adapted Toltec arts to serve a destructive religion, so is presented to us the modern choice between a benign or a retrogressive civilization. The murals are painted in oils on canvas and are being done in place, with powerful, incisive draftsmanship and fine color.

Mr. S. Macdonald Wright is painting on wood panels a series of murals for the main room of the Santa Monica Public Library, which are about one-third completed, enough to give an idea of their style. Here, too, the theme is impressive, for these murals trace, in two streams which finally meet, the cultures of Orient and Occident. Religious leaders of the Orient balance scientists and inventors of the West. Artists appear in both groups. The final panel will show the two cultural streams merging in the motion picture. Mr. Wright tells this story against a landscape background, drawn from southern California. He is painting the murals with a fidelity to decorative detail which recalls Persian art.

The murals for the Griffith Planetarium form a frieze under the entrance dome and cover the inside of the dome itself. They are being painted by Mr. Hugo Ballin, A. N. A. The frieze relates the history of astronomical science in terms of myths, scientists, symbols and instruments. The dome is being treated as an imaginative view of the cosmos, with stars and floating figures in beautiful design.

Mr. Charles Kassler, who painted the buffalo fresco in the Public Library here, has just completed his full-size cartoon for an 80-foot fresco to be painted on a loggia wall at Fullerton Junior College. His subject is equestrian sports of early California. The center of his fresco is devoted to this main theme, while at the sides are seen the work and amusements of Mission Indians and Spanish land owners.

The cafeteria in the basement of the Los Angeles Museum has two large walls covered by amusing and expertly done frescoes showing a history of feasting. These were painted by Mr. Buckley MacGurrin. Among the principal figures seated at groaning painted tables are Lucullus, Rabelais, Henry VIII, Louis XV, and Balzac.

A mural, showing the development of Los Angeles harbor from the coming of the Spaniards down to its present state as a modern port, is now completed for Phineas Banning High School at Wilmington. This is the work of Mr. James Redmond.

Hollywood High School will soon have in its library a mural painted by Mr. Haldane Douglas, which treats in gay, decorative manner the activities centering around Hollywood. Motion pictures, the dance, athletics and the Hollywood Bowl are among its features.

Mr. Alfredo Ramos Martinez has just completed a fresco in the patio of the Beverley Hills house of Mr. Julius Swerling. This shows the people of Mr. Martinez' native State of Monterrey, Mexico, against the background of their volcanic mountains. Clad in white, bearing fruit, flowers or rifles, or engaged in pottery and tin craft, these figures are beautifully grouped and enrich the Spanish architecture of the house. Mr. Martinez is now at work frescoing the walls of a chapel in Santa Barbara.

A. M.

GIVING UNCLE SAM A LOOK AT HIMSELF

● It is interesting, and often salutary, for a nation to give itself an occasional appraising glance in the mirror of public opinion, held up by a friendly hand.

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are to have the stimulating experience of reading what one of the world's keen observers thinks about America and Americans in this series of five articles from July 23 to July 27.

Mr. Huddleston is an Englishman by birth, at present lives in France and, in point of view, is a real cosmopolitan. Monitor readers follow with delight his regular dispatches and letters from Geneva where he is Monitor correspondent.

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● On his recent lecture tour, he met thousands of representative Americans from President Roosevelt down. In these articles he discusses the ideas he gathered from them.

Why Mr. Roosevelt is personally popular . . what Americans think of the New Deal . . the new hopefulness that pervades the country. These are some of the timely topics handled by Mr. Huddleston in his lively and lucid style. "Nothing gave me so much encouragement," says Mr. Huddleston, "as to perceive that the United States is determined, if others should declare war, to declare peace."

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The Home Forum

The Notebooks of Nicholas Pumble

"AUG. 2nd. The forest was very quiet this afternoon. I lingered along the trail under the great cliff to the east of Clouds' Cobble. Even in the charity of August light, the place was eerie, lonely, expectant. Just such a place the ancient sibyl must have chosen for her cave. Were I to meet her here, what question should I ask?"

"Aug. 3rd. This spell of midsummer magic is still upon us, with the sky flawless in its blue, the land singing with sunshine and yet not over-hot, and time drowsing on eternity's shoulder. It is the week of the year's culmination. The birds have rounded off their song. The trees no longer creators, have not yet become critics. Not a dried leaf have I yet seen floating down the brook. For months earth and sky have been pushing to this event, this grand fruition. And this stillness almost indicates that earth and sky have drawn back a pace, and with hands on hips are considering their work. There is no music needed to enhance this moment. The quiet is emphasis enough.

"Aug. 4th.

"A country home is made for peace,
For putting questions to the sky
And finding answers that increase
As day and day go by.

"It is a place of light and rest,
Where work is but a homely art,
And where the things that God does best
Leave poems in the heart."

"Aug. 5th. Mrs. Scratcher left little Emiline in the post office this morning in my charge; and, if curiosity be a thirst, as I have heard it described, then the child is an inebriate. I have never heard so many questions in so brief a time, although it did not seem brief.

"Certain it is that, if we adults preserved one tenth of this godly itch for explanations, there would be little left unknown in the realms of the knowable. The weeds and mosses would soon be stripped from the rock.

"Judging from the hold that inquisitiveness has upon one of Emiline's tender years, I should say that it is the first emotion to sweep the infant world. Her pertinacity would do credit to the gentlemen who explore the atom. Did she really care to know what this bag was for, or this, or that? Or was she asking these questions, as does her mother, because she thinks it becoming? When I hoped to divert her by telling the story of Daniel, Emiline inquired the age of the lions. And in a moment we were back at the bags again.

"As Mrs. Scratcher prolonged her absence and Emiline her investigations, I began to get the horrible impression that I was talking to a funnel. No matter how many replies I poured into that little ear, it was never filled. 'Uncle Nicholas, what is that for?' 'Canceling stamps, Emiline.' 'What is canceling, Uncle Nicholas?' 'But why do you cancel them?' 'Oh, where is the big letter going?' 'Pennsylvania? Where is that?' Would she recall, in later life, my reasons for not dropping the letters for New York into the Chicago bag?

"After a long run, even for Emiline, I saw Hiram grinning at me through the window. 'Worse 'n a flock of gnats buzzing around your head in fly-time, isn't she, Nicholas! Try a little Old Testament jurisprudence,' he added.

"'Don't you start in with riddles, I retorted. 'What do you mean?'

"'An eye for an eye, and question for question,' said Hiram. 'It's a mean kind of vengeance, like most justice, but it works.' And Hiram turned away, chuckling. 'I'll have to try it out on her ma.'

"It did work. Greek met Greek, and presently Emiline was content to count pennies and reflect on the knowledge she had acquired.

"Later, when I stopped in at Merriman's store and found seven or eight natives of Evergreen sitting in undemanding silence, the contrast was arresting. It was restful, I admit, but negatively, as a stone is more restful than a flea. The curiosity quotient of my grown-up neighbors is discouragingly low. One might suppose that they had unearthed an eleventh commandment: thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's knowledge. The pool of their experience is seldom dipped into deeply, although there is enough surface splashing of the waters. The winds of abstraction are very light. Senator Durritt knows politics, but do we ever sound him on the philosophy of government or the condition of democracy? Sorley knows business, and do we ever inquire as to the significance of its trend today? Pastor Lockwood practices a goodness of a high order. But does Evergreen enlarge its vision of this better life by discussion and questioning? No, no, and again No!

* * *

"Somewhere, then, along the road from childhood to adulthood, Emiline's habit of turning our daily life inside out will gradually be dropped. Her infant curiosity will be sat upon until flattened into that bovine acceptance of existence that I noticed in the store. Work, food, sleep, and no questions asked. Yet after this morning, I can quite understand the snuffing of infant curiosity in the home. Mrs. Scratcher's patience, even if salaried and with nothing else to do, could hardly keep pace with Emiline's passion for quaffing wisdom.

"Then follow her to school where she is multiplied by twenty. A teacher has neither the time nor the ability to respond to this multiple gush of interrogation. And if she were disposed, like as not she would not be allowed by our board to give truthful answers to many of the questions. 'Teacher, what is a pacifist?' 'A pacifist, Emiline, is a person who attempts to follow the teachings of Jesus in regard to peace and war.' 'Then why is he sent to jail?' 'You mustn't ask questions now, Emiline; we are having the reading lesson.'

"So Emiline, silenced at home and shunted up a side track at school, learns to lay aside her curiosity. The most fruitful of faculties goes barren. She wipes the dishes for her mother in a dreamy silence. She reads the local gossip in the Recorder. And by the time she will have children of her own, she will have become a pillar of incuriosity. The Lord liked curious people. Witness Zaccheus.

"When I travel beyond my Evergreen orbit, I find myself measuring a stranger by his questions. Probably a question is the most valuable of all tools. It, rather than a flag, is the mark of liberty, for the country where every question is permissible is truly the land of the free. If Emerson had lived in Evergreen, I am afraid that he would not have said, so optimistically, that curiosity is lying in wait for every secret. With us curiosity has been overpowered by the long wait and has gone to sleep. Except, I might add, over personal matters.

"And in these, alas, curiosity is a vice. One thing a friend soon discovers,—that it is more fruitful not to pry into the joys and sorrows of his closest companion. An incurious sympathy is the open sesame here. All will be given to the one not demanding. In the matter of confidences, the Scripture is reversed: ask not, and you shall receive."

* * *

"Aug. 6th. Oh, these days of rudderless (earth drifting through a heaven of limitless light! Days vary almost as much as the members of our race. Who could infer the cramped cowering of a November day from this? In November I have imagined the day living for its moment of sunset, as an old lady lives for the tea hour. But today is regal. Moonrise, star-night, mist-morning, and now this golden blue-roofed noon, with its rich poise and splendor! When I came blinking from my office into all this vibration of color, it was thrilling. Indeed, it is always a wonderful experience to come out of the spell of concentration and find beauty waiting. Here it is, the unfailing, in the large or in the small, dazzling in yonder cloudbank, or exquisite in the curve of these grasses. It is inconceivable that beauty will go back on you. It is an immortal standby and resource, speaking of something which no words shall cage.

"Beauty is an assurance, given
To be a strength in us and bear
The infinite calm of distant heaven
Nearer than earth is near;

"Ever to be at hand, forever
Kindling in darkness, like a star.
Voiceless, but to her lovers ever
Clearer than voices are."

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH.

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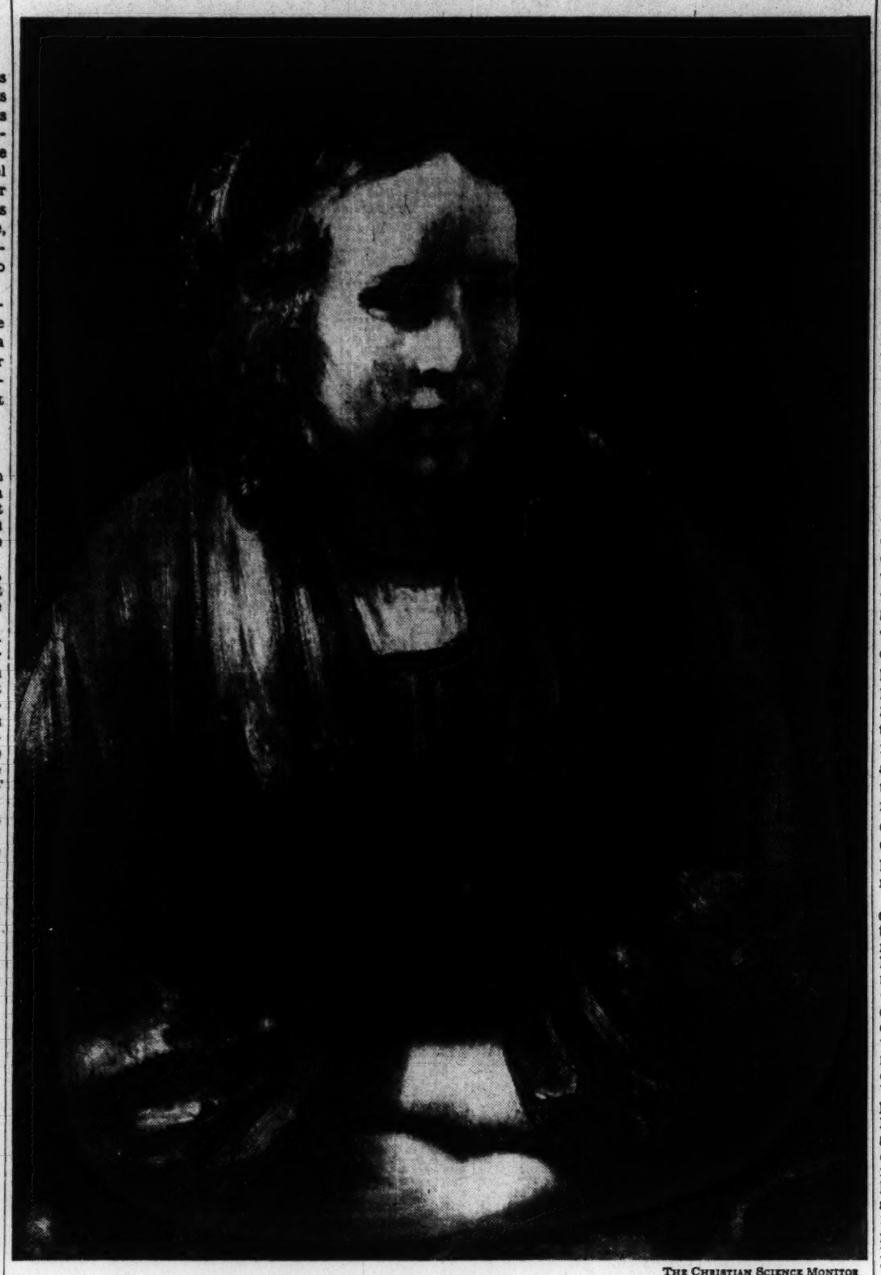

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Hendrickje Stoffels: From a Painting by Rembrandt, in the Mendelssohn Collection, Berlin

His Luxembourg Mornings

If by chance any of my readers live near the Luxembourg, and sometimes visit the garden in the morning when it has just opened, to watch the trees waking up and the birds preening themselves, they must have recognized the old man and guessed his secret reasons.

Every day, winter or summer, unless it is pouring with rain, before he settles himself in his stall on the side-walk, Grandpa trots over to the garden to say good morning to the trees, to the birds and even to the bees who live here luxuriously in a paradise of blossoms. His face brightens the instant he passes the gate and his eyes sparkle. . . . He has been on the watch for the buds, and the first leaves, so tenderly green and fresh, make him chuckle with delight when they appear. On hot, still, summer mornings, when the season is at its height, he takes a sun-bath beneath the poplars or the aspens whose leaves quiver like shimmering butterfly wings. A warm haze softens the sun, and the old man smiles because he knows that beyond the mist there lie eight hundred leagues of sky without a cloud. Then comes October with its chrysanthemums, its cloudy dawns, and Grandfather as he watches the leaves dropping down on the lawns imagines that they are scarlet birds with their tails in the air. Finally comes the cold weather, when you can look straight into the sun without blinking, the January morning when under the boughs the expanse of lawn seems greener than it did in summer. The air is thin, resonant, and the old man listens attentively to the frost-bitten gravel crackling as the gardeners draw their wheelbarrows over it. After this morning pilgrimage it matters little to Grandfather whether or not customers call at his fruit stall; he has had enough happiness to last him till the next morning.—From "The Fault of the Luxembourg," by RENÉ BENJAMIN. Translated by ARTHUR KINGSLAND GRIGGS in "My Paris." (New York: MacVeagh.)

Hill-Road

This is the hill where we walked with the voice of the wind,
With black arabesques of the branches against the moon's face,
As we stood at the turn of the road, coming over the hill—
That was the moment remembered, and this is the place.

You said (and you knew) that in springtime this hill and this road
Would be sweet with the moist smell of earth, and the arabesque trees
Would make exquisite patterns with intricate leaves on the branch—
And you said there were no things more lovely in springtime than these.

And so I have come here in search of those patterns, alone,
With a warm little wind of the spring brushing by on my face—
And I'm turning to go, for I know that no springtime can give
That beauty we knew when this hill was a leafless place.

ELIZABETH W. SEAVER.

Wit and Humor

Humor draws its materials from situations and characteristics; Wit seizes on unexpected and complex relations. Humor is chiefly representative and descriptive; it is diffuse, and flows along without any other law than its own fantastic will; or it flits about like a will-o'-the-wisp, amazing us by its whimsical transitions. Wit is brief and sudden, and sharply defined as a crystal: it does not make pictures, it is not fantastic; but it detects an unsuspected analogy, or suggests a startling or confounding inference. Every one who has had the opportunity of making the comparison will remember that the effect produced on him by some witticisms is closely akin to the effect produced on him by subtle reasoning which lays open a fallacy or absurdity; and there are persons whose delight in such reasoning always manifests itself in laughter. This affinity of Wit with ratiocination is the more obvious in proportion as the species of wit is higher and deals less with words and with superficialities than with the essential qualities of things. Some of Johnson's most admirable witticisms consist in the suggestion of an analogy which immediately exposes the absurdity of an action or proposition; and it is only their ingenuity, condensation, and instantaneousness which lift them from reasoning into Wit—they are *reasoning raised to a higher power*. On the other hand, humor, in its higher forms, and in proportion as it associates itself with the sympathetic emotions, continually passes into poetry; nearly all great modern humorists may be called prose poets. . . .

As is usual with definitions and classifications, however, this distinction between wit and humor does not exactly represent the actual fact. Like all other species, Wit and Humor overlap and blend with each other. There are *bon-mots*, like many of Charles Lamb's, which are a sort of facetious hybrids, we hardly know whether to call them witty or humorous; there are rather lengthy descriptions or narratives which, like Voltaire's "Micromégas," would be humorous if they were not so sparkling and antithetic, so pregnant with suggestion and satire, that we are obliged to call them witty. We rarely find wit untempered by humor, or humor without a spice of wit; and sometimes we find them both united in the highest degree in the same mind, as in Shakespeare and Molière.—From "Heinrich Heine" in "Impressions of Theophrastus Such, Essays & Leaves From a Note-Book," by GEORGE ELIOT.

Possession

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IF ONE were to judge from appearances, it would seem that humanity is continuously engaged in seeking for something it does not possess. The quest may often be for health, or again, for employment. Many are searching for happiness and contentment in entertainment, companionship, change of environment or occupation. That these efforts are not genuinely successful may indicate that something is amiss in the nature of what is being sought, in the motive of the seeker, or in the methods he employs. Surely it is right for all to be healthy, happy, and in possession of suitable employment, a home, and sufficient income to maintain an adequate standard of living. However, one might ask, What is the source of these needful things, and do they of themselves constitute the substance of that which mankind is seeking? It needs only a little serious thought to see that real life, health, happiness, activity, and home are not to be found in matter, in things, but in Mind, God.

The great Way-shower, Christ Jesus, taught the fundamental truth that "the kingdom of God is within you." Good is present for everyone to enjoy, since God is infinite good. To bring good into human experience, however, one must be conscious of its presence. Jesus taught the necessity of understanding God, and no one can doubt, after an intelligent reading of the Gospels, that our Master possessed this true understanding which enabled him to overcome every adverse condition and to demonstrate the all-sufficiency of spiritual good. Jesus' works were invariably for the betterment of mankind, as evidenced in healing the sick, relieving the oppressed, uplifting the fallen, and raising the dead. His ministry was wholly unselfish. He reserved no credit for himself, but gave all the glory to God. Jesus lacked nothing, as the feeding of the multitudes and his other works indicated, and his ministrations brought lasting peace and joy to troubled hearts. It is plain that these works were the natural outgrowth of his spiritual understanding.

Christian Science is becoming widely known as a religion of joy, happiness, and peace; and all who understand and practice its teachings express these spiritual qualities. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 291) Mary Baker Eddy clearly defines the source and nature of true happiness and character as follows: "Heaven is not a locality, but a divine state of Mind in which all the manifestations of Mind are harmonious and immortal, because sin is not there and man is found having no righteousness of his own, but in possession of the mind of the Lord, as the Scripture says." What a boon to the burdened to awaken to the glorious reality that here and now they may understand God, divine Mind, and enjoy the inexhaustible riches of good, man's divine birthright as the Father's own image, incorruptible, eternal, and free!

Mortals, believing that they possess intelligence apart from God, often dominate one another. Ignorant of God, Spirit, as the only creator, and of the nature of creation as spiritual, they strive for personal power, place, and material possessions. How far from true being is such mockery; and what a glorious awakening is theirs when they learn that in reality they are God's beloved children, having all good through divine reflection!

Human parentage with its limitations and fears, however precious it may seem, is but mortal and temporary. The relinquishment of the human sense of possession may seem at first difficult, but spiritual understanding, as revealed in Christian Science, enables one to discern the real creation, which frees from human bondage. Jesus said, "Call no man your father upon the earth: for one is your Father, which is in heaven;" and all may unite in saying, "Our Father," as taught in the Lord's Prayer. Need any parent fear to let go the sense of personal possession, with its false responsibility, and thus gain the comforting sense of the government and protection of divine Love over all? Enduring joy and peace are found in yielding patiently and willingly to the gentle demands of our Father-Mother God; and wisdom and strength invariably accompany an understanding obedience to God's commandments.

The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science gives this heartening assurance to all (Pulpit and Press, p. 3): "Know, then, that you possess sovereign power to think and act rightly, and that nothing can dispossess you of this heritage and trespass on Love." Well did Mrs. Eddy understand and exemplify the spiritual import of these momentous words, and enjoy their rich fruitage. Love for God and man enabled her to seek and to find the healing Christ, that mankind might learn how to possess all good through the understanding of Christian Science.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into French)

Possession

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

POUR qui juge d'après les apparences, l'humanité cherche continuellement des choses qu'elle ne possède pas. C'est souvent la santé ou le travail qu'elle s'efforce de trouver. Bien des personnes aussi cherchent le bonheur et la satisfaction dans les plaisirs, la société, les changements de milieu ou d'occupation. Comme ces efforts n'ont pas un succès véritable, on en peut conclure qu'il y a quelque chose de défectueux dans la nature des objectifs, dans les mobiles du chercheur ou dans les méthodes employées. Certes il serait juste que chacun fût heureux et bien portant, qu'il possédât une occupation convenable, un home, et des ressources permettant une manière de vivre normale. Mais on demandera peut-être: "Quelle est la source de ces choses nécessaires? Constituent-elles par elles-mêmes la substance de ce que cherche le genre humain?" Il suffit de penser quelque peu sérieusement à ces questions pour voir que la vie, la santé, le bonheur, l'activité, le home véritables ne se trouvent point dans la matière ou dans les choses, mais dans l'Entendement, en Dieu.

Jésus-Christ, le grand Conducteur, enseigna cette vérité fondamentale: "Le royaume de Dieu est au dedans de vous." Dieu étant le bien infini, ce bien est présent et tous peuvent en jouir. Mais nous devons être conscients de la présence du bien pour amener le bien dans les circonstances humaines. Jésus enseigna la nécessité de comprendre Dieu; et pour quiconque lit les Évangiles d'une manière intelligente, il est clair que le Maître possédait cette vraie compréhension, grâce à laquelle il pouvait vaincre toutes les conditions défavorables et prouver que le bien spirituel suffit à tout. Les œuvres de Jésus amélioraient invariablement le sort des humains, car il guérissait les malades, soulageait les opprimés, relevait ceux que étaient tombés et ressuscitait les morts. Son ministère ne comportait point d'égoïsme. Il ne s'attribuait aucun mérite personnel, mais donnait à Dieu toute la gloire. Comme ses œuvres l'indiquent, Jésus ne pouvait manquer de rien; nous savons en effet qu'il nourrit les foules, qu'il rendit aux cœurs troublés la paix et la joie. Ces œuvres étaient évidemment le résultat normal de sa compréhension spirituelle.

Le monde reconnaît de plus en plus que la Science Chrétienne est une religion de joie, de bonheur, de paix; et tous ceux qui comprennent et pratiquent ses enseignements expriment ces qualités spirituelles. A la page 291 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, nous trouvons ce passage où Mary Baker Eddy définit clairement la source et la nature du caractère et du bonheur véritables: "Le ciel n'est pas une localité, mais un état divin de l'Entendement dans lequel toutes les manifestations de l'Entendement sont harmonieuses et immortelles, parce que le péché n'est pas là et que l'homme est révélé comme n'ayant pas de justice qui lui soit propre, mais possédant 'l'esprit du Seigneur' comme dit l'Écriture." Pour ceux qu'oppresse un fardeau trop lourd, quel bonheur de s'éveiller à la réalité glorieuse! Ils voient alors qu'ici même et dès maintenant, ils peuvent comprendre Dieu, l'Entendement divin; qu'ils peuvent jouir des inépuisables richesses spirituelles constituant le divin héritage de l'homme créé à l'image même du Père—incorruptible, éternel et libre!

Croyant posséder une intelligence séparée de Dieu, les mortels cherchent souvent à dominer sur leur prochain. Ignorant que Dieu, l'Esprit, est le seul créateur, et que la création est spirituelle, ils s'efforcent d'obtenir un pouvoir personnel, une position et des possessions matérielles. Ces vaines agitations sont bien loin de représenter l'être réel; aussi quel heureux réveil d'apprendre qu'en réalité ils sont les enfants bien-aimés de Dieu, ayant par réflexion divine tout ce qui est bien! Avec leurs limitations et leurs craintes, la paternité et la maternité humaines, si précieuses qu'elles paraissent, ne peuvent être que mortelles et temporaires. Dans ce domaine, l'abandon du sens humain de possession semble parfois difficile au premier abord; mais l'intelligence spirituelle révélée en Science Chrétienne permet de discerner la véritable création, ce qui met un terme à l'esclavage humain. Jésus a dit: "N'appelez personne sur la terre votre père; car vous n'avez qu'un seul Père, celui qui est dans les cieux;" et dans une pensée d'unité, tous peuvent dire à Dieu: "Notre Père," comme l'enseigne l'oraison dominicale. Pourquoi les parents craindraient-ils d'échanger le sens de possession personnelle avec ses fausses responsabilités, contre la certitude réconfortante que l'Amour divin gouverne et protège tous ses enfants? Ils trouvent une joie et une paix durables ceux qui cèdent patiemment et de bon cœur aux tendres demandes de notre Père-Mère Dieu; invariablement aussi, la sagesse et la force accompagnent l'obéissance intelligente aux commandements divins.

Celle qui découvrit et fonda la Science Chrétienne donne à chacun d'entre nous cette assurance encourageante (*Pulpit and Press*, p. 3): "Sachez donc que vous possédez le pouvoir souverain de penser et d'agir selon la justice—que rien ne peut vous déposséder de cet héritage et empiéter sur l'Amour." Mrs. Eddy comprenait bien la portée spirituelle de ces paroles significatives; elle les mettait en pratique et jouissait des riches bénédictions qu'elles apportent. Son amour pour Dieu et l'homme lui permit de chercher et de trouver le Christ guérisseur, afin que l'humanité pût apprendre à posséder tous les biens par la compréhension de la Science Chrétienne.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Twilight

Tsiang-Tien (1415-1481)

From a hill top I watched the tempestuous lake which rocked a tiny boat . . . A little while, and it was lost in the fog.
Away at the other side of the heavens the setting sun reddened, but no longer illuminated the tops of the mountains. The shadows fell upon the plains in great patches.
The islands of the lake looked like black pearls enshrined in a great amethyst. Above the river, the forest, tinged with the night, was like a head of long hair, above which towered like a silver comb the crescent of the moon.
I took my lute and I sang until the starry blossoms faded from the sky.

—From "The Lost Flute and Other Chinese Lyrics," by FRANZ TOUSSAINT. Translated from the French by GERTRUDE LAUGHLIN JORRISSEN. (New York: Brentano.)

Poppies

Across our tiny garden and beyond
A gray stonewall and intervening hedge
I see a drift of rose and crimson blooms
That seem to float, stemless, upon the air.
So tropic butterflies might hover, poised
Above some unseen garden of delight.

GEORGE B. C. RUGG.

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Listed Stock Quotations

• Prices Continue Firm in Quiet Session of New York Market •

Commodity and Money Markets

Price Changes Mostly Upward In Dull Market

Sugars and Metals Attract Some Interest—Grains More Active

By Forrest Price

It was the usual Saturday short session slumber in the stock market.

Trading was dull, total sales approximating 190,000 shares.

It was a mildly irregular affair. Most stocks, particularly the specialties, improved. A few sold off fractionally.

It would require a magnifying glass to find a prominent feature.

The sugars probably were most in demand of any group, one or two making new highs on fractional gains. The metals also were in good demand. Issues arriving into new high ground for the year included National Lead, First National Stores, U. S. Smelting and Atchison preferred.

A sharp advance in German Government loans featured the trading in a quiet bond market. The three-point rise in Dawes 7s and a gain of more than a point in the Young Plan bonds were due to Washington reports that the Administration would demand that American holders of these issues be given the same consideration by the Hitler Government as accorded other nations. Small advances were made by some of the high class corporate liens.

Much more interest was shown in the grains than in securities. December wheat mounted to $1⅝ a bushel, and this price attracted a lot of selling, forcing prices down a cent a bushel in short order. Then spasmodic ups and downs followed. Corn was firm through most of the session. Cotton ruled steady.

Recent strength of commodity prices lends much encouragement to those hoping for better business and higher stock prices. The drought was chiefly responsible for the strength of the grains and cotton, and accomplished what the Administration has been striving for—reduction in acreage and production. But it is doubtful if even higher prices will help the producer as much as larger production at the old prices.

However, in former years higher commodity prices have often preceded higher stock prices, and it is this fact that market observers are basing their hopes upon.

NEW YORK, July 14 (AP)—Firmness of the metal shares helped the stock market to maintain a show of life in today's brief and generally listless session.

A few of the sugars also attracted some attention, but the list, as a whole, followed an extremely narrow range. The close was steady.

Shares of U. S. Smelting, American Sugar Refining and National Lead reached new 1934 tops with gains of about 3 points each. Borden also moved up fractionally to a new high level for the year. Howe Sound, American Smelting, Great Western Sugar, Westvaco and American Beet Sugar preferred firmed.

Western Union lost a point, but American Telephone, U. S. Steel, American Can, General Motors, Consolidated Gas, National Distillers and many others were virtually unchanged. The rails steadied, although were unable to advance.

Timidity of Investors

Market commentators pointed out that the timidity of investors and the trading fraternity at present appears to be an accurate reflection of the mixed opinion prevailing both on the immediate course of prices and the prospects for a recovery in business during the Fall months.

The fact that labor troubles, again in the forefront of the news, have not appreciably unsettled the markets thus far was highly encouraging to proponents of an advancing trend, although it was feared if the strike situation should grow much worse, equities might be influenced adversely. At the same time, most quarters believed that Administrative intervention would prevent any real crisis from developing.

Some cheer was deduced from second quarter corporation reports which are beginning to make their appearance. Sentiment was also helped by the ability of various dividend-paying stocks to edge into new high territory for the year.

Bonds Firm

Bond market values were firm in light trading today. There were modest gains in some of the prime and secondary corporate issues and the extremely inactive U. S. Government list showed negligible changes with the exception of Treasury 4¼-3¼s, which were up 4-32ds of a point, and the 4¼s of 1952, which slid off 5-32ds.

German Government loans rose sharply following the news that Washington would make "strong representations" to the Hitler Government against discriminatory treatment of American holders of the Dawes and Young Plan bonds as a result of the debt moratorium declared on July 1.

The Dawes 7s were particularly strong, pushing up more than 3 points on a fair volume of transfers. On a smaller turnover the Young Plan bonds climbed more than a point from the early low and ranged a major fraction above last night's closing.

Small gains were made by American & Foreign Power 5s, American Telephone 5s, Kansas Gas & Electric 4½s, New York Central 5s, Phillips Petroleum 5¼s, Texas Corporation 5s and Union Pacific 4s. Improvement extended to major fractions in such issues as Erie 5s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s and St. Louis-San Francisco 4½s.

Small offerings in markets not well supported with bids brought light losses to Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s, American Smelting 5s, Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s and Standard Oil of New York 4½s.

Bridgeport Machine Profit

NEW YORK, July 14 (AP) — Bridgeport Machine Company reports for the six months ended June 30 net profit of $145,-168, compared with net loss of $33,502 for the first half of 1933.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last July 14	Last July 13
			—A—					
11⅞	6⅝	..	Adams Express	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8½
34⅞	16	.2	Adams Millis	100	29½	29½	29½	29⅝
23⅛	17⅝	.60†	Alaska-Juneau	2900	22¾	22¼	22⅝	22⅝
8¼	2½	..	Allegheny Corp	400	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
160⅜	126⅛	6	Allied Chem	300	136½	136½	136½	137⅛
130	122¼	7	Allied Chem pf	100	126¾	126¾	126¾	..
23⅜	13¾	..	Allis Chalmers	300	16	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
35⅛	14½	..	Am Bank Note	100	20½	20½	20½	20½
25¼	7½	..	Am Beet Sugar	300	13	12⅝	13	12⅝
72⅜	46⅛	..	Am Beet Sug pf	190	70½	69⅝	70½	69¼
38	23¾	.80	Am Brake S&F	100	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	25
107¾	90¼	4	Am Can	1200	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
148	126½	7	Am Can pf	100	148	148	148	..
33⅝	18¼	..	Am Car & Fdry	400	21¾	20¾	21⅝	21
56½	38½	..	Am Car & F pf	100	43¼	43¼	43¼	..
62½	32	..	Am Com Alcohol	200	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
5	1⅛	..	Am Encaustic T	500	2	1⅞	1⅞	2
13⅞	7	..	Am & For Uow	200	8	8	8	8
22⅜	13½	1	Am Hawaiian	100	13½	13½	13½	..
10	6⅛	..	Am Ice	100	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	6
11	6⅝	..	Am International	300	8⅛	8	8⅛	7⅞
1½	⅝	..	Am La France	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
10¼	3¼	..	Am Mach & Met	400	9¾	9½	9¾	9½
27⅝	18	..	Am Metal	100	23	23	23	22¾
25¾	21	1½	Am News	100	27	27	27	..
71½	57⅜	..	Am Power & Lt	400	63¼	63¼	63¼	67⅜
29⅞	13¾	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	100	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅝
17⅜	12	..	Am Radiator	2500	14⅜	14¼	14¼	14¼
28¼	16⅜	..	Am Rolling Mill	1000	19⅝	19¼	19⅜	18⅞
2⅜	1	..	Am Ship & Com	100	1	1	1	1
51¼	38¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	2400	43⅞	42¾	43	42⅜
125	100	7g	Am Smelt & R pf	200	124	122¾	122¾	..
94¾	71¼	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	100	94	94	94	..
26½	14	..	Am Steel Fdries	100	17	17	17	16⅞
71⅝	48	2	Am Sugar Ref	800	72	69¼	72	69
125¼	107¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	700	114½	114¼	114½	114⅝
27⅝	16⅜	1	Am Tob "B" & "E"	600	19⅜	19⅜	19¾	19½
80	54	6	Am Wat Wks	100	74¾	74¾	74¾	..
83¾	58	..	Am Woolen pf	100	60½	60½	60½	61⅛
9	5⅛	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
17¾	13	..	Anaconda Cop	1300	14⅜	14⅜	14½	14⅜
7⅞	5	..	A P W Paper	100	5½	5½	5½	..
34	26¼	1	Archer Daniels	800	33⅞	33⅜	33⅞	33¼
5⅝	5¼	..	Armour Ill N	1400	5⅝	5¼	5⅜	5¼
61	60½	..	Armour Ill pf N	500	59½	59¼	59	60
75⅜	55	..	Armour Ill pf	1100	70¼	70	70	70
9¾	5	..	Art Metal Const	10	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	7
3⅛	⅛	..	Asso Apparel Ind	1200	⅜	⅛	⅛	⅜
18¼	11⅛	..	Asso Dry Goods	100	11½	11½	11½	..
73¾	51½	2b	Atchison T&SF	2200	62¼	62	62	62¼
90	70⅛	5	Atchison pf	200	90	89¾	89¾	89¾
54¼	34¼	..	Atl Coast Line	200	36	36	36	38
27⅞	22	..	Auburn Auto	100	24¼	24¼	24¼	24½
16⅜	7	..	Austin Nichols	300	14	14	14	13¾
10¾	5⅜	..	Aviation Corp Del	700	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5½
			—B—					
16	9⅞	..	Baldwin Loco	200	10½	10¼	10½	10¼
34½	21	..	Balt & Ohio	1100	22¾	22¾	22¾	23
99½	86½	6½	Bamberger pf	180	99¼	99¼	99¼	99
46⅜	30½	2½	Bangor & Aroos	100	44	44	44	44
20¼	10⅜	..	Bearrice Cream	200	17	17	17	17
13⅞	8⅞	..	Belding Hem	100	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
119¼	95½	5.86	Belg Nat Rys ppf	100	116½	116½	116½	116½
19⅛	12¼	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	400	17¼	17	17	17⅜
49½	30⅜	..	Bethlehem Steel	1400	33¾	33	33	33⅜
68⅜	40⅜	3	Bohn Alum & Br	300	58¾	58¾	58¾	58½
85	76	4†	Bon Ami A	80	83	82½	83	85
28⅛	19⅞	1.60	Borden	2500	28¼	28	28¼	28
19⅜	12	1b	Briggs Mfg	500	17⅜	17	17	17¼
42	28¼	..	Brooklyn Man T	2400	42	41⅞	42	41⅞
14½	9½	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	100	9½	9½	9½	..
7¾	5⅜	..	Budd Mfg	300	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅜
5⅜	2⅞	..	Budd Wheel	200	3	3	3	3
15½	7¾	..	Bullard	100	8½	8½	8½	8¾
15½	4	..	Burns Bros pf	10	9	9	9	..
10⅝	12⅛	.40	Burroughs Add	100	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13¾
3	2	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
			—C—					
35¼	18¾	1½	Calif Packing	900	34¾	34½	34¾	34½
1¾	¾	..	Callahan Z & L	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
6⅜	4	..	Calumet & Hecla	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½
13⅞	8½	..	Campbell Wy&C	100	9	9	9	..
29½	20	1	Canada Dry	100	20½	20½	20½	20½
18¼	12¾	..	Canadian Pacific	300	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	14
86¾	46	..	Case Thresh	200	51¾	51¾	51¾	52⅛
33⅜	23½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	400	26¾	26½	26¾	26½
44⅞	22⅜	..	Celanese Corp	1200	26⅞	26⅜	26⅝	26¾
32¼	24	1½	Central Aguirre	2200	30¾	29	30¾	29½
43½	30¼	1b	Cerro de Pasco	3300	42¼	42	42⅛	42
48⅜	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	1300	46¾	46⅜	46⅝	46¾
5½	2¾	..	Chi & Gt West	100	3	3	3	2⅞
15	6⅜	..	Chi & Gt western	800	8⅛	8	8	8¼
9⅞	5½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	200	7	7	7	7
60⅜	36½	1†	Chrysler	3400	41½	41¼	41⅜	41¼
24⅜	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	200	19½	19½	19½	..
86	67	6½	City Ice & F pf	20	85	85	85	84½
18⅛	9⅜	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	800	15¾	15⅜	15¾	15½
92¼	68½	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	90¼	90¼	90¼	90½
26½	14⅜	..	Collins & Aikman	300	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞	15¼
94	77½	7	Collins & A pf	10	82¼	82¼	82¼	82
40⅜	27	..	Colo & Southern	10	32½	32½	32½	..
19¼	10⅜	..	Columbia Gas	1800	11	10⅞	10⅞	11
35⅛	18⅜	1	Comm Credit	300	29⅞	29¾	29¾	29¾
50	38	3	Comm Cred A	100	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
59¾	33¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	500	59½	59⅜	59½	59¼
36¾	19¾	.60	Comm Solvents	2400	22⅛	21⅞	22	21¾
3¾	1¾	..	Comwlth & So	1800	2⅛	2	2⅛	2
52¾	21½	6	Comwlth &S 6pf	100	46¾	46¾	46¾	46⅜
31¼	23	1.30	Congoleum Nairn	300	28	28	28	28⅛
17½	10⅜	1g	Consol Film I pf	200	13½	13⅛	13½	13½
47⅜	31⅛	2	Consol Gas	1400	33¼	33¼	33¼	33
94	82	5	Consol Gas pf	100	93¾	93¾	93¾	94
14½	9½	.25b	Consol Oil	800	10	9⅞	10	10
5⅜	3⅜	..	Container B	400	4⅛	3⅞	4	4
83½	68½	3	Cont Can	100	81	81	81	81
35½	13⅜	1.20	Cont Insurance	100	32½	32½	32½	31½
2⅜	1	6	Cont Motors	500	1	1	1	..
22¾	16½	.25b	Cont Oil	200	20	20	20	20¼
84½	60⅛	3	Corn Products	400	69	69	69	68⅞
146	135	7	Corn Prod pf	300	148	147½	148	..
9⅞	3¾	..	Coty	20	5⅞	5½	5⅞	5⅞
35	28	2	Cream of Wheat	100	33¼	33¼	33¼	33⅜
38½	24½	..	Crown Cork & S	100	28½	28½	28½	..
6⅝	3⅜	..	Crown Zellerback	300	5½	5½	5½	5
3⅛	1	..	Cuba Co	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1
9⅞	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	1000	8½	8	8½	8
64	20½	..	Cuban Am S pf	50	62½	61	62½	60½
50¾	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	100	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	47
5¼	2½	..	Curtiss-Wright	1100	3⅛	3	3	3
12¼	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	300	9¼	9¼	9¼	9⅜
			—D—					
34⅛	18	..	Deere & Co	100	21⅛	21¼	21⅛	21⅛
73½	49	..	Del & Hudson	200	52½	52½	52½	53
33¾	20⅛	..	Del Lack & W	400	22⅜	22⅜	22⅝	22¾
84	63⅛	4	Detroit Edison	300	77½	77¼	77½	77¼
55¼	29	1½†	Devoe & Ray A	300	48½	48	48½	..
32⅞	28¼	1½	Diamond M pf	200	34	34	34	..
46⅛	32	2†	Dome Mines	1000	44½	44⅛	44½	44⅛
11⅞	7½	..	Dresser B	100	8½	8½	8½	..
103⅞	80	2.60	du Pont de Nem	3200	93	92⅝	93	92¾
124⅛	115	6	du Pont deb	400	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¾
			—E—					
101	79	4	Eastman Kodak	300	99	98½	99	98⅝
31⅜	18⅛	..	Elec Auto-Lite	600	22¼	22	22	22¼
101	80	7	Elec Auto-L pf	20	98	98	98	95
7½	3⅜	..	Elec Boat	100	4⅝	4⅛	4⅜	4½
9¼	4¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	100	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞	6⅞
9⅝	4½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	300	5½	5½	5½	5½
19¾	8	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	400	12	12	12	..
21	8¼	..	Elec Pow & L pf	800	14	13⅜	13¾	..
52	40	2	Elec Sto Battery	200	43½	43½	43½	43
24⅞	13⅞	..	Erie RR	100	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
			—F—					
68¼	54¼	2½	First Nat Stores	600	68¼	67¾	68	67¾
21	10½	..	Food Mach	900	21	19¾	20½	..
17½	8⅞	..	Foundation	100	11½	11½	11½	..
17½	12¼	..	Fox Film A	200	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	12½
63	36⅛	7	Franklin Sim pf	50	45	45	45	..
50⅜	30¾	2	Freeport Texas	300	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	33
33½	16⅛	..	Fuller pr pf	10	20¾	20¾	20¾	..
19⅞	8¼	..	Fuller 2pf	20	9½	9½	9½	..
			—G—					
20	11½	..	Gamewell	10	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
11½	1⅜	..	Gen Am Inv	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
14⅜	9⅛	.50b	Gen Baking	400	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	10⅞
10⅛	5¾	..	Gen Bronze	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7⅞
25⅛	18½	.60	Gen Electric	1800	20¾	20¼	20½	20¼
12¾	11⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	1200	12½	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
36⅞	30½	1.80	Gen Foods	1000	31¾	31½	31¾	31⅜
1¾	¾	..	Gen Gas & E A	300	¾	¾	¾	¾
64¼	53⅞	3	Gen Mills	100	59½	59½	59½	59½
42	29⅛	1	Gen Motors	2300	32⅜	32	32	32¼
5⅜	2½	..	Gen Pub Service	200	2⅝	2½	2½	..
45⅞	31¼	1	Gen Ry Signal	100	35	35	35	..
19½	12¼	..	Gen Refract ct	400	14½	14¼	14½	14¼
34⅛	30	..	Gen Steel Cas pf	10	30	30	30	30
12⅞	8½	1	Gillette Saf Raz	600	12	11⅞	12	12
28⅜	15⅝	1f	Glidden	400	26	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
103¼	83	7	Glidden ppf	150	103	103	103	103
9½	5½	..	Gobel (Adolf)	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
23	16⅜	1.20	Gold Dust	100	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅞
18	12¼	..	Goodrich	200	12½	12½	12½	12½
4½	2	..	Graham Paige	3300	2⅛	2	2	2
40⅝	30	1	Grant (WT)	200	35	35	35	..
32½	18	..	Great Nor pf	1500	21½	21	21	21½
35¼	25	2.40	Great West Sug	400	35¼	35	35⅛	34½
3½	¾	..	Guantanamo Sug	300	2½	2¼	2½	2¼
			—H—					
30½	27	1¾	Hack W pf A	40	30¼	30	30¼	30
8¼	4¾	..	Hahn Dept Sto	100	5	5	5	..
96⅞	84	7	Hanna (MA) pf	10	95½	95½	96⅛	96
62¼	19¾	..	Hat Corp pf	30	58¼	58¼	58¼	..
125	111	7	Hercules Powd pf	10	125	125	125	..
67¾	48½	3	Hershey Choc	200	67¾	65	67¾	65
13	5¾	.50	Hollander	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
6⅞	3¾	..	Houdaille Her B	100	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	3⅞
5⅝	3¼	..	Houston Oil new	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
57¼	35¼	3	Howe Sound	1800	56¼	55½	56¼	55⅛
24½	8¾	..	Hudson Motor	400	9⅝	9½	9½	9½
7¼	3	..	Hupp Motors	300	3	3	3	3
			—I—					
30½	22⅛	1.68	Indus Rayon	300	25⅜	25½	25⅝	25¼
73¾	50	1½	Ingersoll-Rand	200	60¾	60¾	60¾	60
49¾	35	..	Inland Steel	100	38	38	38	38
149¼	131	6	Int Business M	400	141½	140¼	141½	..
46⅞	30	.60	Int Harvester	400	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	33¾
91⅜	43¼	..	Int Hydrocloc	700	6	5⅞	5⅞	6
29¼	21	.20b	Int Nickel	700	26⅜	26¼	26¼	26⅜
6½	3½	..	Int Pap&Pow A	200	4	3½	3½	3½
3½	1⅜	..	Int Pap&Pow B	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
23¾	13⅜	..	Int Pap&Pow C	600	1½	1½	1½	..
23⅞	10¼	..	Int Pap&P pf	100	16¾	16¾	16¾	..
25	9	..	Int Print Ink	100	21½	21½	21½	22⅛
50⅜	40	2	Int Shoe	100	41¾	43¼	43¼	..
45¾	29½	..	Int Silver	1000	31⅞	31	31⅞	32
17¾	11⅜	..	Int Tel & Tel	600	12⅞	12¾	12¾	12½
30	24¾	2	Island Crk Coal	300	29¾	29½	29¾	29¼
			—J—					
66⅜	44	..	Johns Manville	1200	65½	55¼	55½	55⅝
			—K—					
10⅜	6½	.40b	Kaufmann D St	200	7	⅞ 7⅞	7⅞	..
23⅛	17⅜	.15b	Kenecott Cop	400	22½	21⅞	21⅞	22⅛
22¾	13⅜	.80	Kresge	400	19⅝	19½	19¾	19¼
33⅜	23¼	1†	Kroger Groc & B	200	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	31⅝
			—L—					
14½	8	.40	Lee Rubber	300	11½	11⅜	11½	..
5	2½	..	Lehigh Val Coal	300	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3⅞
14½	5	..	Lehigh V Coal pf	400	13⅞	13¾	13¾	13⅝
43⅞	27⅜	1.20	Libbey-Owens-F	200	31⅞	31¾	31⅞	31⅞
25½	16	1½	Lily Tulip Cup	400	24¾	24⅜	24¾	24¼
35⅛	25¾	1	Lowe's Inc	1500	28	27¾	28	27½
3	1⅝	..	Loft Inc	200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
44⅜	38½	2	Loose-Wiles Bisc	200	44¼	44¼	44¼	44½
62½	48¼	1½b	Louisville & N	300	51	50	50	51½
3⅜	1¼	..	Louisiana OR	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
			—M—					
41⅜	23⅜	1	Mack Trucks	400	26	25¾	25¾	26½
19⅝	13	.. h	Man Elv mg	200	15½	15½	15½	15½
8¾	4⅜	..	Maytag	100	5¾	5⅝	5¾	..
4½	1⅛	h	McCrory & Stores	200	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
25¾	5¼	h	McCrory pf	200	20	20	20	..
50½	38½	1	McIntyre Porcu	300	49½	49¾	49¾	49¼
5⅜	1	h	McLellan Stores	400	4⅝	4⅜	4½	4⅜
63½	9½	h	McLellan Sto pf	400	60	59¼	60	58½
34	28	..	Melville Shoe	400	37½	38	38	38½
14¾	11	.25b	Mid-Cont Pet	100	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
5⅞	2⅛	..	Min Moline	200	3	3	3	3
22⅜	12½	..	Mohawk Carpet	400	17½	17	17½	..
55½	39	1	Monsanto Chem	800	55¼	54½	54⅝	54⅞
38⅝	21¼	..	Montgom Ward	5000	29½	29¼	29⅝	20¼
1⅜	⅝	..	Mother Lode	300	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
12	7¼	..	Moto Met Gauge	200	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9
44¾	21½	..	Motor Products	200	25¼	25¼	25½	25
11⅝	6	..	Murray Body	100	6½	6½	6½	6½
			—N—					
32¼	15½	1	Nash Motors	400	17¼	17	17	17½
13¼	7	..	Natl Avia Corp	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	..
12⅜	3¼	h	Nat Bel H pf	100	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8¾
45½	33⅜	2	Nat Biscuit	200	35¾	35½	35½	35½
148	131	4	Nat Biscuit pf	200	144	143⅝	144	..
23¾	14½	.50	Nat Cash Reg	200	17	17	17	17
18¾	13	1.20	Nat Dairy Prod	2500	18¾	18½	18⅝	18⅝
22½	5	h	Nat Dept S pf	30	18¼	18	18¼	..
162½	135	5	Nat Lead	200	163	161	163	160
15½	8½	.80	Nat Pow & Lt	600	9¾	9½	9⅝	9⅞
1	⅜	..	Nat Rys Mex 2pf	200	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
58¼	38¾	1	Nat Steel	100	42	42	42	41½
18¾	11	.60	Nat Tea	400	11½	10⅞	11	11½
49⅞	17	1	J. J. Newberry	200	41⅜	41	41⅜	..
45¼	25⅜	..	NY Central	1800	28¾	27⅞	28	28½
24¼	13¾	..	NY NH & H	200	14¼	14¼	14¼	14⅜
22⅞	11⅝	.40	NY Shipbldg	200	15¼	15¼	15¼	15⅞
45⅜	33¼	1b	Noranda M	400	44¾	44	44	44
184	161	8	Norfolk & West	200	185	185	185	183
100	82	..	Norfolk & W pf	30	98	98	98	..
25¼	13⅜	.50	North American	400	16⅞	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝
45	34	3	North Amer pf	200	42½	42½	42½	42
8¾	4⅛	..	No Am Aviation	300	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½
74⅛	47½	6	No Am Edison pf	100	72	72	72	72¾
36¼	21⅛	..	Northern Pacific	600	23⅛	23	23⅛	23
38½	34⅞	3½	Norwalk Tire pf	10	38	38	38	39¼
			—O—					
15⅞	10½	.15b	Ohio Oil	300	11¼	11	11	11
27⅜	12	..	Oliver F E ppf	200	15¼	15¼	15

Commerce and Finance

Administration Uses RFC to Force Money Out of Banks

Business and Industry

Government Aims To Force Banks To Do Financing

Uses RFC to Compel Bankers to Give Lower Interest Rates

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 14—The one emergency recovery organization forged by former President Hoover loomed large on the national horizon today as the most vital single factor of the moment in the ever-shifting recovery picture.

Publication of the RFC's activities in the recent negotiations over a new loan for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad reveals the Hoover agency acting as the spearhead in the Administration's intense efforts to blast away the dam which still holds billions of private credit locked and sterile in the vaults of the nation's banks.

Fundamental Factor

This task is generally recognized here as the most fundamental in the recovery program. In fact, most of the new-deal efforts have this loosening of private credit as an ultimate though indirect objective. It is prominent in the new housing drive, it is inherent in loans to industry, in direct relief and PWA expenditures—in short, it is in the background of almost every effort being made in Washington today.

So important is this objective now deemed that Administration leaders are conceding privately the collapse of the whole recovery effort unless private capital can be coaxed out of hiding and its tremendous energy harnessed to the wheel of business and industry. It is recognized that while government resources have started those wheels running and are turning them today at an increasing rate of speed, it cannot keep this up indefinitely without the coöperation of private capital.

That capital is still in hiding in the banks' vaults is an indisputable fact. Banks as yet are unwilling to loan money. Every day some new tale is told of the mental anguish of a banker torn between the desire to aid recovery by lending money and the fear that the loans may never be repaid. And every story ends the same way. The banker decides that his primary obligation is to his depositors. The money stays locked in his vaults.

So far the Administration has resorted almost entirely to two methods of breaking this constriction on private credit. It has assumed that the continued injection of federal money into the economic structure would stretch bank reserves to the point where pressure alone would release credit. It has also assumed that signs of recovery would be sufficient to restore confidence in the future and coax out investments.

The B. & O. Loan

But these methods have not been working as rapidly as is considered necessary and the danger has arisen that federal resources may conceivably be exhausted before private capital hitches the might of its hoarded wealth to the recovery cart.

Faced with this situation the Administration has called in the RFC and set it the task of directly forcing the banks to open their vaults and make credit available at something less than prohibitive interest rates.

How it works is graphically illustrated by the Baltimore & Ohio loan. In need of large sums of money the railroad went to bankers and after lengthy negotiations received an offer to float a $25,000,000 loan on a basis which would cost the carrier 5½ per cent annually. Then the RFC came into the picture and offered to finance the loan at a net cost of 5 per cent if the bankers did not offer better terms.

The result, from the Administration's point of view, was most gratifying. The bankers cut both their commissions and their interest to a point where $50,000,000 was made available to the B. & O. at a gross cost of 4.70 per cent annually. Thus RFC intervention not only reduced interest rates, but secured double the amount the banks were originally willing to lend to the railroad. The savings to the railroad will approximate $275,000 annually for a five-year period, or $1,375,000 in all.

Incidentally, RFC directors let it be known that they will continue to throw firecrackers under bankers in this fashion until the time arrives when the country's money markets are again willing to absorb issues of this type at reasonable interest rates.

ARLINGTON MILLS

Dividend No. 135

A dividend of fifty cents per share has been declared payable on Monday, July 16, 1934, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 26, 1934, payable by The New England Trust Company, Transfer Agent, Boston.

ALBERT H. CHAMBERLAIN, Treasurer.

Medford Co-operative Bank
60 HIGH ST., MEDFORD
"The American Home the Safeguard of American Liberties"
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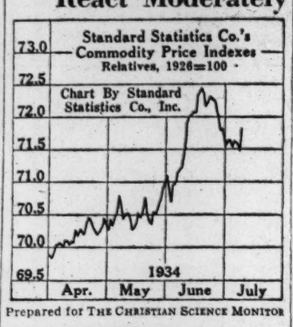


Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN REFLECTION of further seasonal curtailment of industrial activity, the majority of volatile commodity items has displayed moderate reactionary tendencies recently.

Demand for other than strictly near-by needs has been materially reduced as current operating schedules are slowing up in line with normal early summer experience.

Oil Director Says There Will Be No Fuel Oil Shortage

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 14—Assurance of an ample supply of fuel oil for domestic heating requirements of the future was given today by R. G. Stewart, director of the Standard Oil Company (N. J.) supervising domestic marketing.

A widespread impression that this country was facing a shortage of heating oil, with a prospective price rise of perhaps two cents a gallon, was created by a requirement of the code approved by Secretary Ickes that the top price quoted in a contract should be not less than 25 per cent more than the posted price on the date a contract is signed, it was explained. As this figure was 7 cents when the contracts went out the maximum price had to be made 8¾ cents. Indications are that the advance will not exceed ½ cent a gallon, it was added.

"There is no ground for uneasiness on the score of a sufficiency of oil for home heating plants next year, nor for years to come," Mr. Stewart said. "Few people realize how flexible the fuel oil supply is. For instance, while there has been a substantial decrease in the stocks of fuel oil east of the Rocky Mountains there is a large surplus on the Pacific Coast.

"Outside of this big reserve on the Pacific Coast, the United States need not suffer from any deficiency in its own domestic supply while it has the tremendous proven reserves in South America."

June Construction In 37 States Gains 24 P. C. Above 1933

NEW YORK, July 14 (AP)—The June record of construction contracts in the 37 states east of the Rocky Mountains amounted to $127,131,200, according to F W. Dodge Corp. This is a gain of 24 per cent over the total for June, 1933, of $102,341,900, but a decline of 5 per cent when compared with the preceding month's total of $134,438,700.

On the basis of the course of funds for construction in June, it was shown that publicly financed projects constituted a large percentage when compared with both the preceding month and in June, last year. Of the total in June, $73,308,200 was financed from public funds, chiefly PWA. This was more than 57 per cent of the total as compared with 53 per cent in May and 28 per cent in June, 1933.

The cumulative total of construction in these states in the first six months of 1934 was $854,320,200, which is almost twice last year's total of $432,113,400 reported in the first six months.

Contemplated new construction reported during June totaled $313,882,300 compared with $241,271,200 in May and $386,259,700 reported in June last year.

Business Tendency Somewhat Mixed

NEW YORK, July 14—Statistics appearing during the week indicated a mixed business tendency, according to Moody's index figures for freight car loadings, electric power production, and steel ingot output.

These index figures are adjusted for season variation—that is, if the change from the previous week should coincide with the normal seasonal change, the index figure would be unchanged.

	Car-loadings	Electric	Steel	Combined
Latest week	60.4	108.1	36.3	68.3
Prev week	63.1	110.4	29.8	67.8
Month ago	60.7	110.2	69.0	80.0
Year ago	62.7	106.9	72.5	80.7
1934 high	66.3	110.4	69.8	80.1
1934 low	59.4	100.7	29.8	67.7
1933 high	66.8	109.2	78.1	83.7
1933 low	45.6	88.7	15.5	50.5

(1928 weekly average 100.)

Copyright, 1934, by Moody's.

Black Says Borrowers Need Not Be Under NRA

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP)—Blue eagles need not perch on the shoulders of business men who seek loans from the Federal Reserve Banks, in the opinion of Governor Black of the Federal Reserve Board.

In contrast to the RFC's stand in lending $300,000,000 under the same law, Mr. Black said he believed the Reserve Banks would not consider NRA membership one way or another in passing on industrial loans.

He pointed out that the law, which authorized the Reserve Banks to make about $280,000,000 of five-year loans, did not mention the NRA.

Congress stipulated that the loans go to sound, established businesses for working capital.

Business Outlook Is Envisaged As Very Encouraging

Dun's Says Third Quarter Launched Auspiciously—Sales Trend Still Up

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 14—On the basis of the strong position attained during the second quarter, the third is being launched from the strongest point of any quarter in the last five years. This view is held by Dun and Bradstreet, Inc., as a result of a survey of industry for the second quarter just completed by its research department.

"All primary indicators point definitely to the fact that in distribution, employment and general activity, industry is on a higher level than at this time a year ago," the survey says. "With gains of the early months of 1934 extended and consolidated, a solid base has been formed from which further broad-scale and nation-wide progress will be possible.

Failures Drop Steadily

"All of the seven primary factors established an impressively favorable trend during the quarter just closed, as commercial failures declined almost uninterruptedly, commodity prices revealed sustained strength, while wage scales were definitely higher. Fluctuations in employment were attributed chiefly to the outbreak of strikes during this period, but an improvement was maintained."

In its weekly review of business issued at the same time, Dun & Bradstreet notes that the trend of retail sales continued upward and that the usual midsummer dullness, which generally slows demand at this time, has been felt only slightly thus far by the leading department stores and women's specialty shops.

Reporting on the various sections of the country, the review states that on the Pacific Coast, the strike of longshoremen and allied workers has "so disrupted trade movements that losses to business men are running in excess of $1,000,000 a day."

For the first time in more than a month, the reports from the west revealed a decided broadening in retail distribution. While retail sales in the South were ranging from 20 to 40 per cent in excess of last year's, "demand is on the decline, because of the seriousness of the drought situation," it is added.

Wholesale markets attained a greater degree of activity than has been recorded for any week since the early part of April, the survey continues.

Speculative Buying Absent

"The excessive speculative buying of last season now is almost entirely absent," it comments. "Merchandise of the better grade is decidedly to the fore in current preference, doubtless due to the narrowing of the spread between the prices set on good and inferior qualities.

"The too rapid reduction of prices since May is proving a disadvantage other than in profit totals, as buyers now find that wholesale quotations in many instances are above their current selling prices of a number of items."

Industrial operations are at a higher rate than last week, with steel, motors, rubber goods, shoes and electrical appliances and equipment making the largest contribution to the increased operations, the review says.

"In fact," it adds, "the activity in the automobile industry continues a sustaining force in the general recovery movement, and as a result of the expansion of sales, which followed the price reduction of a few weeks ago, manufacturers plan to hold July schedules closely to those of June."

The Business Activity Barometer, compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, regained two of the six points lost the preceding week, rising to 64. The barometer, however, shows a decline from a year ago, when industrial activity was at its height, for the second successive week.

Living Costs Rise 1 P. C. in Six Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 14—There was an increase of 1 per cent in the cost of living for families of wage earners and lower salaried workers in the six months' period ended June, 1934, according to a survey of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor.

The index, based on the average of the year 1913 as 100.0, was 136.4, as compared with 135.0 for December, 1933. The survey made by the bureau covers 32 cities widely scattered throughout the United States.

For the United States as a whole, three of the six major groups of items included in the family budget showed an increase, two showed a decrease and one no change. Food increased 2.7 per cent, clothing 2.1 per cent and house-furnishing goods 1.8 per cent between December, 1933, and June, 1934. Rent showed a decrease of 1.7 per cent, while fuel and light fell 2.1 per cent. For the miscellaneous group of items, which includes medical and dental services, drugs, hospital rates, laundry, transportation, tobacco, etc., no change was reported for the total. Comparing June, 1934, with June of a year ago all of the 32 cities showed increases, with a rise of 6.3 per cent in the general index.

U. S. and Canadian Wheat Exports Lower for Week

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 14—Exports of wheat (including flour as wheat) from United States and Canadian ports, as reported to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., for the week ended July 7 totaled 2,121,280 bushels, as compared with 3,917,913 bushels in the previous week and 2,871,139 bushels in the corresponding week of last year.

Farmers in West Accept AAA Plans but Reserve Judgment

Coöperate With Officials and Happy Over Benefit Payments, but Still Individualistic and Dubious Over Regimentation—90 P. C. Sign Up in Kansas

By C. M. Harger

Chairman, Board of Regents, Kansas State Agricultural College

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ABILENE, Kan., July 14 — The farmers of the Middle West have fallen in step with Administration plans, they have met the Government fairly and are, naturally, happy over benefit payments received for sacrifices made in planted acreage. But their attitude remains one of "watchful waiting." They are not sold on all the implications of the New Deal. First and foremost they are individualists and regimentation is not to their taste. Nevertheless, their response to the federal program throughout the western farm areas is typified by the action here in Kansas, where some 90 per cent of them "signed on the dotted line."

Today the farmers are waiting for the results of the AAA plans. They have faith in the sincerity of the President's desire to help them and will accede to such rules as are thought necessary to bring a full return of the old-time prosperity, or even an approximation of it. They realize that the reduction plan is an experiment. They will be patient, and will wait and see.

The proceedings which preceded the Government's inauguration of the AAA program were rather strenuous. First, meetings were held in the school houses to explain the Government's plan. Then those agreeing came to the county agent's office to prepare and sign the application. This included a statement of past acreages and yields—and it was remarkable how indefinite some were. In many counties the totals showed more wheat or corn than had been produced and a horizontal cut was made in the figures.

Engineers Decide Acreage

When a force of clerks had checked the applications the contracts were ready. In these the producer agreed to reduce his acreage of wheat 15 per cent this year, his corn 20 per cent, and that next year he would abide by the necessary reduction.

To be certain that he lived up to his agreement an elaborate plan of measurement of each field was undertaken. With wooden wheels one rod in circumference the fields were measured. Then the figures and angles secured were turned over to a group of engineers who figured out the exact acreage of the fields—corn or wheat. A plat was drawn of each farm and the field shown. This was checked again by engineers and finally the farmer was ready for his full payments—97,000 wheat fields in Kansas alone. All this was done by home talent, representative farmers conducting the operations. If it were found that more acreage had been planted than agreed to, the surplus was plowed up and might be put in use for other crops not conflicting with wheat or corn. A corresponding method was followed with hogs.

Here and there a "rugged individualist" refused to make any contracts but 90 per cent of the wheat farmers joined in the program and about the same proportion of corn raisers and hog producers. As a result the wheat acreage was reduced 11 per cent, though the unprecedented drought which the Middle West has suffered reduced it vastly more. Over five states in whole and six states in part the crops burned under a blazing sun. That $500,000,000 was needed for relief shows the extent of the suffering to crops and livestock.

Get Benefit Payments

The result has been that producers who raised nothing on their land this year received benefit payments to the same extent as those with a full crop. These benefits were based on the average of the crops in 1931-32-33 and were at a rate of 54 per cent of such yield at about 46 cents a bushel—these are approximate figures. The average received by the 97,000 Kansas wheat farmers was $360; in other states it was less because acreages were smaller.

This payment meant ready cash for immediate bills, taxes overdue and some breathing spell in the long struggle to obtain funds. The corn money came first through the Government advancing 45 cents a bushel on corn in cribs, 270,000,000 bushels of it. In autumn the AAA will either take the corn or the farmer may sell it on the market whichever is most profitable. At the first of July corn was 58 cents at primary markets, wheat 75 cents. The drought could force both grains still higher. So those who have a crop will receive a fairly remunerative return.

The payments for reduction of corn and hogs will be about the same as for wheat and are yet to come. Midwestern farmers pocketed some $60,000,000 for wheat reduction; $30,000,000 for hog reduction; and will have $155,000,000 for corn reduction—all to be paid out of processing tax which is added to the price paid by the consumer.

Farmer and Individualist

The benefits received have, of course, pleased the farmers. They appreciate "saying it with checks" far more than they did being urged, as they were by the Farm Board, with only a hope of higher prices held out as a reward.

But the plan of the AAA has opposition. There are some who will not sign contracts and they plant more acreage of corn and wheat. The permanency of the reduction plan is not assured. It may be that regimentation of the producers will follow as it has in cotton. To this the midwestern farmer strenuously objects. Already he feels that his former state of personal initiative is lost. While the payments continue, he is quiet—when they stop, unless prices rise in comparison with commodities he must buy, he may revolt. Wheat is the same price as it was a year ago and corn was then 40 cents, but there was then no drought. And the price of commodities, farm implements and services have risen some 20 per cent. Altogether the index figure is practically as far from "parity" of prewar figures as in July, 1933.

The farmer is not antagonistic to the new deal. He wants it to succeed. He has had four years of distress. His farm has produced an income barely allowing him to exist. He welcomes the payments, but realizes that this is not a permanent situation. There are inequalities to be adjusted and red tape to be cut. Primarily the farmer is an individualist; he is used to planting and harvesting as his judgment dictates; he dislikes orders from Washington—but if thereby his prosperity can return, he will support the federal rulings.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By H. V. Hodson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

Investors occasionally find that gilt-edged securities have edges as well as gilt. Many a holder of 4 per cent British Government "Victory" bonds is deploring his luck in having his bonds drawn for repayment this year. He has lost £12 on every £100 of bonds by not having sold on the market in time.

Gilt-Edged Vicissitudes

But the investor has no real cause for complaint. Including this year's drawings, close on £36 million of Victory bonds have been drawn since 1920, and of that amount £30 million were drawn before 1932, when for the first time the bonds touched par. As they had had a nadir of 70½ in 1920, and went as low as 85 even as recently as 1931, the odds have been very much in favor of the investor, as far as repayment at par is concerned. Sweet, too, are the uses of insurance, which—for the slight premium of 5d for every £1 by which the market price exceeds £100—has enabled the holder of these bonds to hedge his liability to premature repayment. As usual, it is the "widow and orphan," unable to follow market opportunities, and knowing nothing of such financial insurance, who suffers the disappointments. But where would the modern economic system be without its background of "widow and orphan" investors?

Aircraft Shares

One of the most speculative counters in the industrial security market is aircraft shares. Like the product they represent, they soar giddily but sometimes crash. On De Havilland ordinary shares, for instance, the sum earned for dividend was 7.6 per cent in 1931; in 1932 it was 0.6 per cent, and last year 18.6 per cent. This is swooping, not crashing, but the possibility of worse accidents is inherent in an industry that is still in the experimental stage. There are no parachutes for the fall from profits to losses.

Popularization of air travel and aircraft-ownership will bring wider markets, but it will also bring, as in the automobile industry, keener competition, both among established firms and between them and new rivals who can profit by their costly early experience. Aircraft shares have recently benefited from a powerful press campaign in favor of a larger British air force. True, the winds of press enthusiasm blow hot and cold, and it is certain that many years will pass before we possess an air force of the size that some of our publicists regard as immediately necessary—certain, that is, on the assumption that no great war breaks out in the meantime. Nevertheless, the public conscience has been stirred to awareness of three things—our vulnerability in air warfare, the virtual impossibility of anti-aircraft defense, and the irrationally small proportion of our total defense expenditure that goes at present to air armament. Thus, the military market for aircraft, in default of a real disarmament convention, is likely to be a slowly rising one.

World Oil Situation

The reports of the Royal Dutch Oil Company and the Shell Transport & Trading Company have reawakened market interest in the world oil situation. The finger of blame still points across the Atlantic. In 1933, world oil production amounted to 196,694,000 metric tons, against 179,905,000 tons in 1932, a rise of 9.4 per cent. United States production rose in that interval by 14.7 per cent, from 106,653,000 to 122,365,000 tons. The Royal Dutch Shell group, whose interests are world-wide, itself increased its output by 4.6 per cent. The group's fields are stated to have been producing far below their actual capacity, in accordance with the policy of not producing any oil that the market cannot absorb. But what does that last phrase mean, in a competitive system, but merely avoiding suicidal methods in the attempt to hold and gain markets that might otherwise have gone to rivals?

The big companies naturally favor restriction for their small competitors—which is not necessarily an argument against restriction—but how pallid is their belief in restriction as a general principle is shown by their great efforts at developing new sources of production. The Royal Dutch Shell group has invested £3,000,000 so far in developing the Iraq field.

Old-Time Bullish Sentiment Rises In Chicago Grain

Government's Crop Forecast Starts Heavy Buying of Wheat

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 14—The July Government forecasts acted as tinder to a smoldering latent bullish sentiment, which blazed into a speculative fire of old-time proportions, when it was found the Department of Agriculture had lowered instead of raised its June crop estimates.

The June figures have been taken as sensationally bullish, but it was feared that improvement during June would result in higher figures for July. The latter estimate, however, indicating a total wheat crop of only 483,000,000 bushels, started heavy buying, and on the day following the report prices shot up to the full 5-cent limit permitted for one day, and for a time trade was shut off by reason of prices being against the "ceiling."

This advance resulted in a flood of country selling orders, which caused a moderate setback. Eastern buying swung into the market, and for the first time in months public interest in the market assumed old-fashioned proportions. From the low of a week ago wheat advanced about 10½ cents.

During the last two or three days a number of reports of unfavorable character have been received from our Northwest and parts of western Canada.

Canadian Wheat Conditions

The condition of Canadian wheat was officially placed at 82 contrasted with 77 a year ago, the report not being considered as bearish as expected, although indicating about 100,000,000 bushels more wheat than last year.

The fact that European crops are still estimated 300,000,000 bushels less than last year offsets the better Canadian crop as well as favorable Argentine reports, especially as Russia is supposed to have a short crop, and the Australian prospects are for a much smaller crop.

The indications now are that European imports the coming season will be from 150,000,000 to 200,000,000 bushels larger than the past season. This will make a tremendous difference in the world's situation.

The movement of new wheat has been out of proportion to the size of the crop, and for several weeks the hedging pressure has been a big factor, especially as the general trade volume has been thin. Buyers have been given renewed confidence by the latest crop figures, however, and in all probability the hedging sales from now on will have comparatively little effect.

The most remarkable fact in connection with the heavy movement of new crop wheat is that premiums have been maintained throughout the movement, except for a reduction from the extreme top on high protein wheat. The quality of the crop is excellent. Ordinary grades continue to hold strong. The visible supply increase of upward of 8,000,000 bushels chilled bullish sentiment to some extent.

Corn Estimate a Surprise

On the basis of the Government figures the carry-over of around 250,000,000 bushels loses its terrors for the trade, as in all probability, the carry-over next season will be little if any above a safe margin. The corn estimate of only 2,113,000,000 bushels stunned the trade for a time as it was expected the report would show upward of 2,300,000,000 bushels. Prices advanced rapidly but sold off as quickly, later firming with the upturn in wheat. A large country movement is in prospect as farmers in many cases are paying off their Government loans and selling their corn. Larger receipts are indicated. This tended to make a two-sided market.

Oats and rye reports were as bullish as in other grains, causing renewed buying activity. The big feature of our crop conditions and of those in Europe is that all crops have been hit hard. In Europe vegetable and feed grain crops are likely to be short as well as wheat. Neither here nor abroad is there any latitude given for substitution.

Japanese Textiles Glut The Panama Canal Zone

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, July 14 (By U. P.)—Enforcement of British quota laws on non-Empire cotton or rayon goods has brought a glut of Japanese textiles at the Panama Canal and protests, among others, from British Guiana merchants, according to word received here.

Acting under special legislation of the Trinidad Council, Acting Gov. Selwyn MacGregor Grier established quotas for this colony by proclamation June 15. Quantities of piece goods with 50 per cent or more of cotton or artificial silk may be imported in the following amounts for the period May 7 to Dec. 31: If manufactured in the United States 1,663,000 square yards; in Japan 295,000 square yards; in any other foreign country 170,000 square yards.

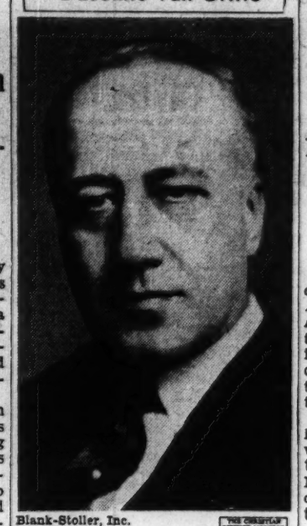
Governor Grier announced that the Japanese quota had already been completed on this date, June 15. Japanese agents in Cristobal promptly notified their consignors to stop further shipments to the British West Indies. The agents at the canal expect to distribute the shipments to other ports.

Florida Bank Clearings Indicate Better Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., July 14—A decided upward trend in business conditions is indicated by the bank clearings during the first six months of the year which totaled $209,801,149, an amount in excess of the clearings for the corresponding period of 1933 and also 1932. The clearings for the month of June also showed an increase over the same two years.

Gasoline Tax Critic



Blank-Stoller, Inc.

Axtel J. Byles
President of the American Petroleum Institute, Inc.

Bankers Say Excess Reserves May Cause Credit 'Explosion'

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 14—Principal cause of the unusual advance in high-grade bond prices, which has been the feature of the security markets during the past six months, is unquestionably, in the opinion of Estabrook & Co., the transformation in banking and credit conditions that has taken place in the United States during the past year and one-half.

"Today," says a review of the half-year by the bankers, "the amount of money in circulation is at a reasonable level; rumors of impending bank failures have not only ceased but have been completely forgotten. In March, 1933, Member Bank Reserves were so depleted that a modification of the banking laws became imperative if further credit were to be extended by the banks to their customers. Today Member Bank Reserves stand at the highest points ever recorded. The member banks, now practically out of debt to the Federal Reserve Banks, are in a position to accommodate for an indefinite period every legitimate credit need."

This huge accumulation of reserve funds has been effective thus far, it is explained, in forcing very low rates of interest on short-term paper and in raising the prices of high-grade bonds.

"There has been no increase," continues the review, "in the commercial loans of member banks. It is difficult to conceive, however, that so much powder can remain on hand indefinitely without causing an explosion. In the opinion of a good many economists, the question is not whether an inflation of bank credit will eventually arrive but whether once started it can be stopped."

Soviet Union to Pay $4,500,000 Debt On Purchase of Cotton

NEW YORK, July 14 (AP)—The Soviet Union, it was authoritatively learned yesterday, will repay within the next few days the indebtedness of $4,500,000 incurred a year ago in the purchase of American cotton.

The funds have been placed on deposit in the Chase National Bank in New York.

The cotton sales were made to the U. S. S. R. through credits granted to exporters by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The terms, granted in mid-July of 1933, were for one year at 5 per cent.

While in the view of close observers there is no connection between the two, the prompt repayment comes at a time when negotiations between the United States and the Communist nation for settlement of the question of claims and debts, have reached an impasse.

In the view of these observers, however, this impasse is only temporary, and they believe the question will reach a satisfactory settlement before winter.

Sugar Consumption in 14 Countries Shows Gains

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 14—Consumption of sugar in the 14 principal European countries during the first nine months of the current crop year (September 1933-May 1934) totaled 5,855,449 long tons, raw sugar value, as compared with 5,172,696 tons consumed during the similar period last season, an increase of 182,753 tons, or approximately 3.5 per cent, according to European advices received by Lamborn & Co.

Sugar stocks on hand for these countries on June 1, 1934 approximated 3,147,000 tons as compared with 3,425,000 tons on the same date last year, a falling off of 278,000 tons, or a little more than 8 per cent.

The 14 countries included in the surveys are Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Holland, Hungary, Irish Free State, Italy, Poland, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.

Motorist Paying 10 Per Cent of All Taxes, Says Byles

Institute Head Declares Burden on Gasoline Unfair—Asks Reduction

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 14—In a vigorous plea for general tax reduction, Axtel J. Byles, president of the American Petroleum Institute, cited the drastic tax situation in the oil industry last night in one of a series of radio tax discussions sponsored by the Public Affairs Council over Station WJZ.

In the 12 years from 1921 to 1932 inclusive, the industry's net earnings were about $2,000,000,000, while its tax bill was about $5,000,000,000, Mr. Byles said. Tax duplications cost customers of the industry from two to four taxes upon every gallon of gasoline purchased so that in some states these cumulative taxes range as high as 12 cents a gallon, which is equal to the average retail price of the product, he added.

"State and federal gasoline taxes alone average about five cents a gallon, constituting a sales tax of more than 40 per cent," Mr. Byles declares, "They cost you more than $700,000,000 a year. As the result of these and other taxes the motorist is paying more than 10 per cent of the total cost of federal, state and local government. This is not an equitable distribution of the tax burden. It is neither fair to you, to industry, nor in the public interest."

Observing that the Federal Government is studying foreign tax systems to ascertain how to obtain more revenue, Mr. Byles said: "Why balance budgets with higher taxes, upset them with larger expenditures and then build bigger budgets?"

"Only prophets crying in a wilderness of debt seem to use the phrase, 'tax reduction,'" he said. "It deserves greater popularity.

"Adding $5,000,000,000 to the federal budget may be, and no doubt is commendable from the standpoint of motive, but a budget is only a forecast of tomorrow's tax bill, which either you and I or our children must pay.

"I am inclined to believe that we cannot solve our tax problems by merely giving government more money to spend. It would seem that vigorous protest and decisive action by tax-ridden citizens are necessary to point the way to the reduction of cost of government to levels which we can afford. Reasonable taxes broadly distributed, such as would be the case under a general manufacturer's sales tax, and full collection of whatever taxes are levied, would put us on firm ground and restore confidence."

Better Conditions Reflected by N. Y. Bank Deposits Rise

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 14—The increase of deposits of nearly $17,000,000 in savings banks in this State during the last quarter is seen as a reflection of "continued reëmployment and a better wage situation" by Henry R. Kinsey, president of the Savings Banks Association of the State of New York.

The association reports today that total deposits on June 30 for the savings banks in the State stood at $5,127,569,884, which is an increase of $16,920,680 in the last quarter and of over $41,000,000 since the first of the year.

The number of depositors rose to 5,840,780, a gain of 48,577 for the second quarter. For the first half of the year the number of depositors gained over 116,000.

"We take this increase in deposits and depositors," Mr. Kinsey says, "as an indication that New York State is sharing in the up trend which has been reported from all over the country by the American Bankers Association in their recent statement. We believe it reflects continued reëmployment and a better wage situation as well as a definite confidence in the improvement in our whole banking structure. This quarter the increase has been spread throughout the State and has not been confined to industrial centers as it was some months ago."

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BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Dorchester Savings Bank	July 16
East Boston Savings Bank	July 16
Eliot Savings Bank	July 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	July 16
Wildey Savings Bank	July 16
Grove Hall Savings Bank	July 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	July 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Home Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Union Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Aug. 10
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
East Cambridge Savings Bank	July 16
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	July 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Aug. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Aug. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 4
Brookline Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Aug. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Aug. 10
Somerset Savings Bank, Somerville	Aug. 10

Major League Baseball—America's Cup Tryouts—Spring Lake Tournament

Ruth Hits 700th Homer as Yanks Take Lead Again

Gehrig Forced to Leave Game—May Be Out for Some Time

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	48	28	.632
Detroit	49	30	.620
Boston	43	35	.551
Cleveland	39	37	.513
Washington	40	39	.506
St. Louis	31	46	.437
Philadelphia	30	46	.395
Chicago	26	51	.338

Results July 13

Boston 7, St. Louis 2.
New York 4, Detroit 2.
Washington 3, Cleveland 2.
Other game postponed.

Babe Ruth hit the seven hundredth home run of his major league baseball career yesterday afternoon at Navin Field, Detroit, and was mainly responsible for putting the New York Yankees back into first place in the American League standing. The blow came with Earl Combs on base in the third inning and gave the Yanks the runs they needed to defeat the Detroit Tigers, 4 to 2. It was the second game of the "crucial" series, the Tigers having won the first.

Lou Gehrig, the durable first baseman of the Yankees, played in his 1426th consecutive American League game, but there is a chance that this string will be broken today. Gehrig was forced to retire from yesterday's contest during the early innings and there is some question as to when he will be able to get back into the line-up. The big fellow will be in there if he possibly can.

Ruffing pitched for the Yanks against Detroit, yielding only six hits. Tom Bridges was his opponent.

The Washington Senators gained a 3-to-2 victory over the Cleveland Indians yesterday, but lost the services of one of their star outfielders, Johnny Stone. Stone may be out of the game for the remainder of the season.

Fred Schulte's single with the bases full in the first inning sent the Senators off to a two-run lead. What proved to be the winning run was scored in the third, a rally that was started by Stone's single. The Indians touched Walter Stewart for 12 hits, but the slim left-hander came through beautifully in the pinches. Odel Hale made four hits in as many times up for Cleveland.

Wesley Ferrell had a great day at St. Louis yesterday and the Red Sox beat the Browns of that city, 7 to 2. The big right-hander pitched nine-hit ball, blanking the Browns until two were out in the ninth inning. He also took part in his team's attack by pounding out two home runs, one with the bases empty in the third inning and the other with brother Rick and Lary on in the fifth. Bruce Campbell's pinch-single with the bases full in the ninth ruined Ferrell's chances of a shut-out. The scores by innings:

At Detroit

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	9	0
Detroit	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	6	0

Batteries—Ruffing and Dickey; Bridges and Cochrane. Umpires—Donnelly, McGowan and Owens. Time—2h. 12m.

At Cleveland

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	7	0
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	12	0

Batteries—Stewart and Sewell; Hildebrand, Winegarner and Pytlak. Losing pitcher—Hildebrand. Umpires—Geisel and Moriarty. Time—2h. 2m.

At St Louis

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	1	0	4	0	2	0	0	7	15	2
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	9	1

Batteries—W. Ferrell and R. Ferrell; Coffman, Newsom, Andrews and Hemsley. Losing pitcher—Coffman. Umpires—Dineen and Kolls. Time—2h. 8m.

Rainville Retains Title

OTTAWA, July 14 (Canadian Press)—Conquering Donald Leahong of Jamaica, Marcel Rainville of Montreal retained the eastern Canadian men's singles tennis championship yesterday, 6—2, 2—6, 6—3, 7—5.

Restaurants

BOSTON

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DINNER SERVED
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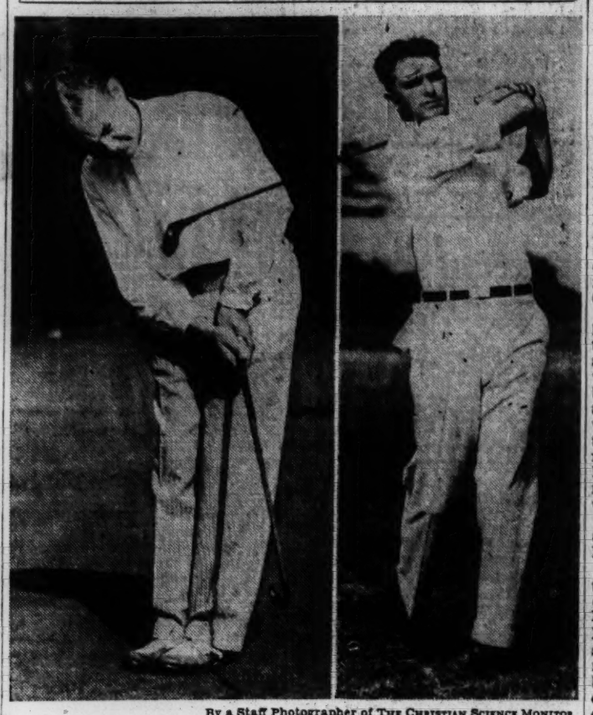
Bay State Finalists



By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

William O. Blaney (Left) and John H. Nies

Blaney Is Leading Nies in Final Round Of Bay State Golf

W. O. Blaney of Brae Burn led J. H. Nies of United Shoe by 1 up at the end of the first 18 of the 36-hole final for the Massachusetts amateur golf championship at The Country Club, Brookline, this morning.

Blaney won the first hole. Nies won the second and third to take the lead for the only time during the opening 18. Blaney won the next three holes in one under 4's to go 2 up. Nies captured the seventh and at the finish of the nine Blaney led 1 up. Nies evened the match at the long eleventh with a birdie 4. At the thirteenth Blaney's drive hit the trees in the rough to the left, but caromed to a playable shot. Nies, after a good drive, went over the green into the road on his second shot. His approach was short and he took a 6 to go 1 down again. At the fifteenth, Nies holed a 15-footer to halve the hole, and evened the match at the seventeenth when Blaney had trouble in the rough.

Nies, on the eighteenth drove into the rough to the left, trapped his second shot, but got on in 3. Blaney, however, drove down the middle, got on in 2 and holed a spectacular 40-foot putt for a birdie 3 to finish the 18, 1 up. The cards:

Blaney, out	4	5	6	4	4	3	4	4	4	—38
Nies, out	5	4	5	5	5	4	3	4	4	—39
Blaney, in	4	5	4	5	5	4	3	5	3	—38
Nies, in	4	4	4	6	5	4	3	4	4	—38

Yesterday afternoon Blaney toppled Joe Lynch of Blue Hill, defending champion, 2 and 1, in the semifinal. Taking advantage of the long-hitting defending champion's erratic start, Blaney won four consecutive holes beginning with the second. He out-putted three of the four. Lynch came back to take the sixth and eighth, but Blaney held him in check thereafter.

Nies and Francis Doyle of Wachusett staged a much more exciting semifinal. In the first nine they halved only one hole, the sixth, Doyle going to the tenth tee, 2 up. Nies took the eleventh with an eagle 3, both had birdies on the twelfth and the United Shoe golfer burned the course with 4, 4, 4, 3 to win the next four holes in succession, winning 3 and 2. The summary:

Massachusetts Amateur Golf Championship
—Semifinal Round

W. O. Blaney, Brae Burn, defeated Joseph P. Lynch, Blue Hill, 2 and 1.
John Nies, United Shoe, defeated Francis Doyle, Wachusett, 3 and 2.

English Intercounty Cricket Championship Standing

(Including Games of July 13)
By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau
London, July 14

	W	L	LO FI	BO FI	WR	PP	PO	P.C.
Sussex	10	0	3	1	1	255	178	69.80
Lancashire	9	2	4	3	0	270	164	60.74
Yorkshire	8	3	2	2	2	255	144	56.47
Not'mshire	7	4	4	1	0	240	128	53.33
Derbyshire	7	4	2	2	1	240	125	52.08
Essex	6	4	2	5	1	270	119	44.07
Kent	6	5	4	3	0	270	119	44.07
Glouc'shire	7	8	0	2	1	270	115	42.59
Warw'shire	5	4	3	3	2	255	107	41.96
Middlesex	4	5	3	1	2	225	86	38.22
Surrey	3	4	4	1	0	180	68	37.77
Worcest'sh'e	3	6	2	4	0	225	67	29.77
Leicest'sh'e	3	6	1	4	0	210	62	29.52
Hampshire	2	6	6	1	0	225	63	28.00
Glamorg'ire	2	6	3	3	2	240	62	25.83
Somersets're	2	6	0	5	0	195	45	23.07
N mptonsh'e	1	12	1	1	0	225	23	10.22

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	47	38	.553
Indianapolis	45	39	.536
Columbus	44	40	.524
Louisville	43	41	.512
Milwaukee	44	42	.512
St Paul	40	42	.488
Kansas City	37	47	.440
Toledo	38	49	.437

Results July 13

Milwaukee 8, Indianapolis 3.
St. Paul 7, Columbus 1.
Toledo 7, Minneapolis 4.
Other game postponed.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hollywood	13	5	.722
San Francisco	13	6	.684
Los Angeles	11	8	.579
Seattle	11	8	.579
Missions	10	9	.526
Sacramento	8	11	.421
Oakland	6	12	.333
Portland	3	16	.158

Results July 13

Los Angeles 7, Hollywood 0.
San Francisco 8, Missions 4.
Sacramento 7, Oakland 1.
Seattle 11, Portland 7.

Mayo Leads by Stroke

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISON, N. Y., July 14—Charles H. Mayo Jr., of the Lido Country Club, entered the last two rounds of the Jess W. Sweetser Victory Cup tournament on the links of the Westchester Country Club today, with a one-stroke lead over his nearest rival, Richard D. Chapman of the Blind Brook Club. He turned in a card of 72 for the first 18 holes yesterday. Richard A. Lester of the Baltusrol Golf Club, winner last year, was tied for twenty-fourth place with a card of 78.

Temme Training For Coming Attempt To Swim Channel

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—E. H. Temme, a famous London swimmer of gigantic stature, is now in strict training for his attempt, toward the end of August, to swim across the treacherous 21 miles of water between England and France. Temme, who on Aug. 5, 1927, swam from Cape Gris-Nez, France, to Dover in 14h. 29m. is very keen to swim across the English Channel in the opposite direction. Such a feat has been accomplished on only three occasions, and nobody has ever swum the channel both ways. The last swimmer to cross from England to France was H. F. Sullivan, of America, in 1923. The two others who have done so are Capt. Matthew Webb in 1875 and T. W. Burgess in 1911.

The Dover Corporation has put up a trophy to be awarded for the fastest England-France swim this year. Temme is enthusiastic about winning this prize. He is to have several trial swims over other courses prior to making his bid. Two of these tests will be in the Bristol Channel from Coldknapp to the Somersetshire shore and in Lake Windermere. Windermere is only 12 miles in length; but it has never been swum from end to end, owing to the intense coldness of the water. Temme is employed in a London insurance office. He is a member of the Plaistow United Swimming Club and has been a conspicuous member of England's water-polo team.

Another aspirant to Channel-swimming honors is Florence Proctor, a 17-year-old girl from Ramsgate. She has been training since last fall. Miss Proctor was chosen from over 400 applicants who responded to the offer of Jabez Wolfe, famous British swimming coach, to train a woman swimmer to beat the cross-channel record set up by Gertrude Ederle, U. S. A. On Aug. 6, 1926, Miss Ederle swam from Cape Gris-Nez to Dover in 14h. 31m. and this time has not been bettered by a woman.

In all, 18 people from seven different countries have swum the stretch of water between England and France. Eight of them are women. The fastest crossing is to the credit of Georges Michel, France. His time was 11h. 5m. The performances of the Channel conquerors are:

Capt. Mathew Webb, of England, swam from Dover to Calais, in 21h. 45m., on Aug. 24 and 25, 1875.

T. W. Burgess, England, swam from Dover to Cape Gris-Nez, in 22h. 35m., Sept. 5 and 6, 1911.

H. F. Sullivan, U. S. A., swam from Dover to Calais in 27h. 23m., Aug. 5 and 6, 1923.

Sebastian Tiraboschi, Argentine, swam from Calais to Dover, in 16h. 33m., Aug. 11 and 12, 1923.

Charles Toth, U. S. A., swam from Cape Gris-Nez to St. Margaret's Bay, in 16h. 54m., Sept. 8 and 9, 1923.

Gertrude Ederle, U. S. A., swam from Cape Gris-Nez to Dover, in 14h. 39m., Aug. 6, 1926. (Record for women)

Mrs. Clemington Corson, U. S. A., swam from Cape Gris-Nez to Dover, in 15h. 29m., Aug. 27 and 28, 1926.

Hans Wierkotter, Germany, swam from Cape Gris-Nez to Dover in 12h. 30m., Aug. 30, 1926.

Georges Michel, France, swam from Cape Gris-Nez to Dover in 11h. 5m., Sept. 10, 1926. (Record for men)

N. L. Derham, England, swam from Cape Gris-Nez to Dover in 13h. 55m., Sept. 17, 1926.

E. H. Temme, England, swam from Cape Gris-Nez to Dover in 14h. 29m., Aug. 5, 1927.

Mercedes Gleitze, England, swam from Cape Gris-Nez to Deal in 15h. 15m., Oct. 7, 1927.

Mrs. Ivy Gill, England, swam from Cape Gris-Nez to Dover in 15h. 9m., Oct. 13, 1927.

Ivy Hawke, England, swam from Cape Gris-Nez to Deal in 19h. 16m., Aug. 18, 1928.

Hilda Sharp, England, swam from Cape Gris-Nez to Deal, in 14h. 58m., Aug. 28, 1928.

Ishak Helmy, Egypt, swam from Cape Gris-Nez to Folkstone in 23h. 40m., Sept. 1, 1928.

Peggy Duncan, South Africa, swam from Cape Gris-Nez to South Foreland in 16h. 17m., Sept. 10, 1930.

Sunny Lowry, England, swam from Cape Gris-Nez to Dover in 15h. 39m., Aug. 29, 1933.

Tilden Suspended

NEW YORK, July 14 (AP)—William T. (Big Bill) Tilden yesterday was suspended by the Professional Tennis Association for refusing to render an accounting of a recent barnstorming tour through the East and Middle West. The association, which had sponsored the tour, withdrew its sanction while the troupe was in Detroit, a move concurred in by Tilden at the time, and the rest of the tournaments were cancled. He has refused to render an accounting since, the association said. The suspension was voted at a meeting Thursday night. Under association rules Tilden, or any member of the association who competes with him, is subject to a $100 fine for each such appearance.

Parker Reaches Round of Four At Spring Lake

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SPRING LAKE, N. J., July 14—Frank A. Parker, young star of the home club, climbed into the semifinal round of the Spring Lake Bathing and Tennis Club invitation clay court tennis tournament with unexpected ease yesterday when he conquered R. Berkeley Bell, the former Texan, in straight sets, 6—3, 6—4.

Bell, whose recent play has been high class, failed to stand against the former Milwaukee youth, his service and all-round stroking being well below standard. Only for a brief period, at the start of each set, when he drove Parker's service with power and vigor, was Bell able to make a stand against the all-round play of Parker. Bell ran up a lead of 3—1 in each set, but with his first service landing out of court with regularity.

Bell lapsed into errors for the balance of each set, and Parker took the lead and held it to the end.

The other seeded leaders also came through victorious, though two were carried to three sets. John W. Van Ryn showed well against Eugene H. McCauliff Jr., not losing a single service game, and winning them mostly by wide margins, while he broke through in the initial game of each set, and again later in the second, to win at 6—4, 6—2. J. Gilbert Hall dropped the second set, 6—0 to Samuel Gilpin, to win by a score of 6—3, 0—6, 6—2; while Clifford S. Sutter after winning the first set from Herbert L. Bowman, the former javelin star of Cornell, and leading at 4—1 in the second, was outsteadied for the balance of the set, and lost it at 7—5. He came right back to win a love set and the match 6—2, 5—7, 6—0, but was far below his last-year form.

The delayed match in the second round of the doubles resulted in a victory for Sutter and McCauliff, over Lemoine Heuser and James M. Greer 12—10, 7—9, 6—3.

The first two sets had been played Thursday night and were stopped by darkness.

Van Ryn and Parker entered the semifinals by default, as the veterans Samuel J. Hardy and Thomas Sturgis decided to decline the issue.

Following their first doubles victory, Sutter and McCauliff encountered Fred C. Anderson and E. Ramey Donovan and after an uninteresting contest won at 7—5, 6—4. The summary:

Spring Lake Invitation Tennis Singles—
Quarterfinal Round

Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, defeated Herbert L. Bowman, New York, 6—2, 5—7, 6—0.

John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated Eugene H. McCauliff, Yonkers, 6—4, 6—2.

Frank A. Parker, Spring Lake, defeated R. Berkeley Bell, New York, 6—3, 6—4.

J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, defeated William J. Gilpin, Philadelphia, 6—3, 0—6, 6—2.

Doubles—Second Round

Sutter and McCauliff defeated Lemoine Heuser and James M. Greer, 12—10, 7—9, 6—3.

Quarterfinal Round

Sutter and McCauliff defeated F. C. Anderson and E. Ramey Donovan, 7—5, 6—.

Van Ryn and Parker won from Samuel D. Hardy and Thomas Sturgis, by default.

Roger Peacock Scores 62 on a Par 71 Course

WASHINGTON, July 13 (AP)—Roger Peacock, 23-year-old Maryland state amateur golf champion, battered par so badly at Indian Springs Country Club yesterday that golf authorities here believed his 62 established a new world amateur non-competitive record for a 6621-yard par 71 course. He played summer rules.

Peacock stroked over the longest course in this section for a 32 on the outgoing nine, three under par. On the incoming nine he turned in a dazzling 30. His card showed seven birdies and an eagle.

Bobby Jones hung up what has long been considered the amateur mark for a par 72 course with a 63 at East Lake in Atlanta. Peacock's score will be sent to the United States Golf Association for official recognition.

A few months ago Al Houghton, professional at Kenwood Country Club here, turned in a 30-31—61 at the Washington Golf and Country Club course here. He was playing under winter rules, however.

Helen Pedersen Double Winner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YONKERS, N. Y., July 14—Helen Pedersen of Stamford, Conn., yesterday won the right to represent the Eastern Lawn Tennis Association in the United States junior championships at Philadelphia next month. In the eastern center girls' singles final at the Amackassin Club, Miss Pedersen, seeded No. 1, defeated Patricia Cumming, No. 2 seeded player from Westfield, N. J., 6—1, 6—0. Miss Pedersen also won the doubles final yesterday with Sally Childress of Scarsdale. They beat Miss Cumming and Eleanor Gates, 6—2, 7—5.

Southern Youths Left in Western Golf Tournament

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., July 14 (AP)—Four southern golfers, only one of whom is old enough to vote, were paired today in the semifinals of the Western amateur golf tournament for the title Jack Westland of Chicago dropped in their midst.

Dave Goldman, Dallas, who eliminated Westland yesterday, faced the intercollegiate titlist, Charley Yates, Atlanta, in the first match.

Zell Eaton, Oklahoma City, the medalist, was matched with Verne Stewart, Albuquerque, the New Mexico and southwestern champion, who defeated the eight-time champion, Charles (Chick) Evans of Chicago, 1 up on the thirty-seventh hole, in the quarterfinals.

There was little to choose between the contenders.

Goldman at 25 was the "old man" of the group; the others still are under 21.

Goldman, the trans-Mississippi medalist a few days ago at Dallas, defeated Westland, 3 and 2, and was 10 over par for the 34 holes played.

Yates had the easiest time of all with Paul Leslie of Jefferson City, Mo., the Missouri interscholastic champion, beating him 10 and 9, going 8 strokes over par for the 27 holes the match lasted.

Eaton had the best score of the quarterfinalists. He was only three strokes over perfect figures through the 32 holes required to turn back Walter Emery of Oklahoma City, 1933 intercollegiate titlist.

Stewart had an erratic score 14 strokes over par in disposing of Evans. On the thirty-seventh hole, the freckled New Mexico lad gave a grand stand touch to the finish with a spectacular birdie 3 after driving behind trees off the tee.

The tournament will end Sunday with the 36-hole final.

Don Morrison And Baroness Levi Win Final-Round Berths

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 14 (AP)—Donald Morrison of Newport and University of Virginia and Baroness Levi of New York yesterday qualified for the finals in their respective divisions as they won semifinal matches in men's and women's state singles on Agawam Hunt's turf courts. Morrison defeated Ralph Minnich of Princeton, 0—6, 6—4, 6—3, 9—7 to earn the right to face Martyn Buxby of University of Texas in the final.

Baroness Levi eliminated Katharine Winthrop of Boston, 6—1, 6—1, to gain the title bracket where she will meet Mrs. Marjorie Morrill Painter of Dedham, Mass. In the women's doubles, Dr. Esther Bartosh and Marianne Hunt of Los Angeles defeated Baroness Levi and Florence S. LeBoutillier of Westbury, L. I., to qualify for the title bracket and the right to face Mrs. Painter and Jane Sharp of Los Angeles in the title round.

Semifinals in the New England sectional men's doubles saw Arnold W. Jones of Providence and James van Alen of Newport subdue Ray Bidwell and Lieut. James Farrin of Boston, 6—4, 6—4, 6—3, and Buxby and Bert Weltens, University of Texas pair, vanquish Norcross Tilney of Princeton and Don Morrison of Newport, 6—3, 6—3, 6—4. The summary:

Rhode Island State Men's Tennis Singles
Semifinal Round

Donald Morrison, Newport, defeated Ralph Minnich, Princeton, 0—6, 6—4, 6—3, 9—7.

Women's Singles—Semifinal Round

Baroness Levi, New York, defeated Katharine Winthrop, Boston, 6—1, 6—1.

New England Sectional Men's Doubles
Semifinal Round

Arnold W. Jones, Providence, and James van Alen, Newport, defeated R. B. Bidwell and Lieut. James Farrin, Boston, 6—4, 6—4, 6—3.

Martyn Buxby and Bert Weltens, University of Texas, defeated Norcross Tilney, Princeton, and Don Morrison, Newport, 6—3, 6—3, 6—4.

Rhode Island State Women's Doubles
Semifinal Round

Dr. Esther Bartosh and Marianne Hunt, Los Angeles, defeated Baroness Levi and Florence S. LeBoutillier, New York, 6—1, 10—8.

Australia Divides The Opening Singles

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, July 14 (AP)—Australia and Czechoslovakia yesterday divided their opening Davis Cup tennis singles matches of their European zone final series. The winner will meet the United States in the interzone at Wimbledon next week-end.

J. H. (Jack) Crawford, defeated Ludislaw Hecht, 6—4, 6—2, 6—2, in the first match but young Roderich Menzel then won from young Vivian B. McGrath 10—8, 6—2, 8—6, to give Czechoslovakia an even break.

The doubles will be played today.

European Sports Comment

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"Well Played, Australia!"

Nottingham, Eng.

"WELL played, Australia!" That was the sentiment of every man-jack of us on the popular side at the Trent Bridge cricket grounds when Australia won the first 1934 test match against England here recently. The Aussies, we agreed, nobly deserved their victory by 238 runs. With England's batsmen on the last of the four-days play we were not quite so satisfied, though we applauded every stroke that they made or almost made in that last desperate half hour. They needed encouragement, for they were in dire difficulties. The wicket near the stumps had by then been trampled by the bowlers' feet into some resemblance of a relief map of the Himalayas, the fieldsmen were crowding in on all sides, and the bowlers were being extremely awkward. In a sentence, the situation was tense.

Critics in the Bleachers

Mind you, up to the tea interval we in the bleachers were decidedly critical of England's batsmen, because we wanted to see them go for the runs in a dramatic, spectacular (and, no doubt, unwise) attempt to force a victory. After tea, with five wickets down, it was really quite absurd for us to grumble at their policy of "sitting on the splice," for only 105 minutes remained for play, and 265 runs were still needed for a victory. It was good, honest sympathy with the Aussies that made us mild "barrackers" so vocal. We felt that, after their forcing tactics earlier in the day, the tourists deserved to win much more than our men deserved to draw. And it looked as if England's colorless stonewalling tactics would deprive the Cornstalks of victory. So we indulged in a word or two of witticism, just to buck things up a trifle. After all, it was dull to see batsmen resolutely refusing to run on the infrequent occasions when they hit the ball hard enough to score. In the 57 minutes between 4:45 p. m. and 5:42 p. m., England scored exactly 19 runs. "Go and get a deck chair, Don," we shouted to Bradman, who was squatting on his haunches in the deep field with nothing whatever to do. When Leyland hit a boundary we affected great surprise and disapproval. "Don't cheat, sir," said someone. "That's cost you your place in the team," said another. Very cynical.

Sentiment Transformed

But then L. G. Ames was clean bowled by W. J. O'Reilly, and we had rather less to say. Eight minutes later George Geary was caught in the slips off C. V. Grimmett, and our sentiments underwent a complete transformation. For with seven men out and 35 minutes still left for play, England had her back to the wall. There was now only one thing we wished for—to see England play out time heroically. And the atmosphere became too electrical for words, wise or otherwise. It did not matter in the slightest that only two runs came between 5:55 and 6:20. Who wants runs, anyway, in a crisis like this?

In and Out

Each over bowled was what the book publishers might describe as a mystery thriller in six chapters. Twenty-one minutes remained for play when M. W. Leyland was caught at the wicket. Kenneth Farnes, England's new fast bowler, walked very slowly and thoughtfully to the crease. We barracked him gently for that, in the name of Australia—minutes were of vital importance to the foe—and then we cheered every stroke he made. He did not make many, for at 6:10 he also was brilliantly caught by the renowned veteran stumper, W. A. Oldfield. England's last man, T. B. Mitchell, came in to partner Hedley Verity.

One Up and Four to Play

To save the match for England, these two men must defend their wickets for 15 minutes. What excitement! At 6:19 Mitchell tipped the ball round to leg and added four to the score. At 6:20 O'Reilly, who had been bowling with splendid consistency from the pavilion end, yelled a confident appeal for leg before wicket against Mitchell. Up went the umpire's finger to signify "Out," and with it rose a mighty cheer. England had been beaten worthily in a grim fighting finish, and the Australians, in golfing parlance, were one up in the 1934 series with four to play. The Aussies, relieved of their tension, seemed to leap in the air like one man. And a moment later they were scrambling excitedly for stumps as souvenirs. We bleacher critics surged onto the pitch, the players entered the pavilion, and the historic Trent Bridge ground echoed to insistent cries for Woodfull. Soon the popular Australian skipper was waving from the balcony to a dense crowd whose enthusiastic cheering must have warmed his heart.

Horton Smith's 68 Beats the Field In St. Paul Open Golf

ST. PAUL, July 14 (AP)—Horton Smith of Chicago peeled off his bandages and proceeded to smash par with a rousing 68 yesterday to beat the field in the opening 18-hole skirmish of the $5000 St. Paul Open Golf championship.

The blond shotmaker's performance, which marked his first serious start since he wrenched his left side in the national open at Merion last month, was one shot better than his closest pursuer, Lighthorse Harry Cooper of Chicago, and four strokes lower than par.

Tied at 71 were Walter C. Hagen of Detroit, hot after one of the few championships to escape him, Bunney Torpey of Kansas City, who first arose to fame in the national professional championship last year, Herman Barron, one of the real stars of the professional brigade from Port Chester, N. Y., Oliver Sleppy of St. Louis, and Gunnard Johnson, hometown pride of St. Paul. Four others, among them Olin A. Dutra, new national open champion, were tied with par 72s.

Not a single favorite in the 72-hole battle faded out of championship reach during the day which was featured by two holes-in-one on the 130-yard fourth hole. Sam Parks of Pittsburgh and Leonard Dodson of Springfield, Mo., were the ace shooters. Ky Laffoon of Denver, who lost to Cooper in the western open playoff also thrilled the large gallery by sinking a 40-yard approach shot on the twelfth for an eagle, a break he needed to get 72.

Vineyard Haven Y. C. Boys Win Junior Sailing Title

YARMOUTH, N. S., July 14 (AP)—Two bronzed youths representing the Vineyard Haven Yacht Club of Vineyard Haven, Mass., last night, received the Prince of Wales trophy, emblematic of the junior yacht supremacy of North America.

F. B. Jewett and Theodore Robie handled their 15-foot sloop like veterans yesterday on Lake Milo, winning three out of four races with Hoyt Watson and Loring Reed of the Beverly Yacht Club, Marion, Mass.

Three wins are necessary for permanent possession of the bowl which was won last year by the Corinthian Yacht Club of Marblehead, Mass. Beverly won it in 1932 and the Pleon Club of Marblehead in 1931, the first year of the competition.

Richards to Defend

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 14—Vincent Richards is to defend the United States professional tennis championship in a tournament at the South Shore Country Club here, Aug. 18 to 26. The announcement was made following a conference held here last night. While W. T. Tilden 2d will be in Europe at the time, many other stars are expected to compete, including H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Karel Kozeluth, Hans Nusslein, Bruce P. Barnes, Alfred H. Chapin Jr., E. J. Fare, George J. Jennings and Ellis Klingeman.

Miss Knapp Wins Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., July 14—Turning in a card of 242, three strokes better than her nearest rival, Rosalie Knapp of the Women's National Golf and Tennis Club, won the women's Long Island medal-play championship at the North Hempstead Country Club yesterday. Mrs. George Viebrock of the Queens Valley Golf Club, winner of the match-play championship title, was runnerup.

Yankee Wins Race, But Former Victory Is Lost by Protest

NEWPORT, R. I., July 14 (AP)—The trials for the defense of the America's Cup against the British challenger, Tom Sopwith's Endeavour, continued today with Yankee, Boston's candidate, the only contender that has not been beaten, except by a technicality, by an eligible opponent.

Yankee, skippered by Charles Francis Adams, former Secretary of the Navy, yesterday defeated both Harold S. Vanderbilt's Rainbow and Frederick Prince's Weetamoe. Her margin of victory over Rainbow was only 12 seconds, but she led Weetamoe home by approximately seven minutes.

It became known that the America's Cup committee had arrived at a decision on the protest of June 24 of Yankee by Rainbow. The committee ruled that Yankee had fouled Rainbow and that the Boston boat was disqualified. In that contest Rainbow's bow dented several stern plates of the Boston entry just before the start.

This ruling gives Rainbow one victory over Yankee, and disturbs Yankee's former standing, technically.

Yankee's victory yesterday was the closest and most exciting to date. Rainbow, just before the finish line, was coming up so rapidly on a following wind that it was an open question until the whistle blew, which would go back to her mooring the victor.

Montreal Considers Socialized Housing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—A slum eliminating and housing plan calling for expenditure of $104,000,000 which would call in the aid of life insurance as well as banish unemployment here while raising annual city revenue to $2,224,000 is being considered by Mayor-elect Camillien Houde and the executive committee. It would embrace development of workers' housing, demolition of slums and insanitary factory and commercial properties, a rent restriction act providing for financing repairs, and remodeling.

The repair and remodeling plan would provide endowment insurance sinking fund repayment rate of $17.36 a month each $2000, based on age 35, charges being higher or lower according to ages. This includes taxes but not fire insurance. Were the plan implemented it is claimed 37,500 heads of families would be absorbed into their own trades for three years.

It is estimated the actual shortage of houses or dwellings in Montreal is 40,728, and that there are 25,000 slum dwellings.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	57	32	.640
Rochester	54	34	.600
Toronto	50	35	.588
Albany	43	40	.518
Montreal	44	43	.506
Buffalo	39	48	.448
Syracuse	35	49	.417
Baltimore	21	66	.359

Results July 13

Toronto 5, Baltimore 2.
Syracuse 12, Buffalo 3.
Buffalo 11, Syracuse 8.
Newark 5, Montreal 4.
Albany 8, Rochester 4.

Giants Increase Lead by Beating Pittsburgh, 7-6

Joe Moore and O'Doul Hit Hard for Champions—Cubs Are Beaten

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	51	29	.638
Chicago	49	31	.613
St. Louis	44	33	.571
Pittsburgh	39	36	.520
Boston	40	40	.500
Brooklyn	33	47	.413
Philadelphia	32	48	.400
Cincinnati	26	50	.342

Results July 13

Boston 7, Chicago 6.
New York 7, Pittsburgh 6.
Cincinnati 8, Brooklyn 6.
Other game postponed.

The New York Giants stopped a threatening ninth-inning rally at the Polo Grounds yesterday, defeated the Pittsburgh Pirates by 7 to 6, and thereby increased their lead in the National League baseball race. The Giants are four games ahead of the second-place Chicago Cubs, who were beaten in Boston yesterday.

With the help of some hard hitting by Joe Moore and Frank O'Doul, the Giants piled up an early lead, but Fred Fitzsimmons weakened in the ninth and the Pirates almost tied the score. The tying run was on first base when Al Smith retired the side. Smith had relieved Fitzsimmons. Moore contributed four hits to the New York attack, including two home runs, a double and single. O'Doul connected with a homer to climax a three-run rally against Red Lucas in the first inning. Paul Waner hit safely four times for the Pirates.

Wally Berger's twentieth home run of the season started the Boston Braves on a four-run rally in the seventh inning against the Cubs yesterday which eventually enabled the Tribe to break their six-game losing streak. The score was 7 to 6. Bill Lee, a rookie, was coasting along with a 5-to-3 lead when Berger drove one of his pitches into the left field bleachers in the seventh inning. Before the inning was over, the Braves had scored four times and Lee was in the showers. Bill Urbanski's infield hit with the bases loaded let in the final run. English and Babe Herman hit homers for the Cubs.

The Cincinnati Reds broke even in their four-game series with Brooklyn, by taking the final game yesterday, 8 to 6. The Dodgers rallied late in the game, but Ray Kolp managed to keep them from tying the score. The Reds drove Tom Zachary out of the box in the seventh inning and Leonard came in with the bases full. Koenig greeted Leonard with a triple, cleaning the bases. Gordon Slade continued his sensational hitting for the Reds, collecting a single, double and triple. Hafey of the Reds and Lopez of the Dodgers hit homers. The scores by innings:

At New York

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	3	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	x	7	11	1
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	2	0

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Chicago Symphony	Orlando's Cosmo-	Baseball, Braves-	Dance program....
5:15	Orchestra concert....	politans: ensemble	Pittsburgh game.	CBS dance music.
5:30	NBC piano duo.....	Henry King and	"Jack Armstrong".	Melody Mart.....
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	his orchestra.....	Yankee Singers...	CBS ensemble.....
6:00	Organ recital.....	Evening Tattler;	News Service.....	Special program
6:15	Baseball résumé	records; skits.....	Sport reports.....	from Chicago....
6:30	Reports; features.....	Reports; music	Merry-Go-Round.	CMS soloist; orch
6:45	John Herrick; orch..	NBC dance music..	popular program.	CBS dance music
7:00	World in Review	The Southernaires.	Front page drama.	Reports; news.....
7:15	Pickens Sisters, trio..	NBC speaker.....	Script act; music.	CBS dance music.
7:30	ERA Orchestra of Un-	After Dinner Revue	Soloist; quartet...	Organ recital....
7:45	employed Musicians.	Record program ...	CBS dance music..	Concert ensemble.
8:00	The Play That	Emil Coleman and	CBS dance music..	Melody Cruisers...
8:15	Broadway Forgot";	his orchestra	Manhattan Sere-	Rhythm Twins.....
8:30	dramatic sketch by	Hands Across the	naders: popular..	Elizabeth Siedhoff.
8:45	NBC players.....	Border": musical	CBS organists.....	Getting the News.
9:00	Monitor Interview....	"One Man's Fam-	Grete Stueckgold;	Local dance music.
9:15	Jamboree; popular....	ily," dramatic sk.	chorus; con. orch.	Organ soloist.....
9:30	Goldman Band con-	Chicago Symphony	Detroit Symphony	Local dance music.
9:45	cert, Edwin Franko	Orchestra concert	Orchestra concert,	Reports; news....
10:00	Goldman, conductor.	"Cuckoo" skit.....	Victor Kolar, con-	Hugh Connor and
10:15	Reports; features....	Guy Lombardo &	ducter, Chicago..	his orchestra....
10:30	National Barn Dance	his orchestra.....	Concert Ensemble..	Elder Michaux and
10:45	program from Chi-	Siberian Singers..	Sport reports.....	congregation.....
11:00	cago; soloists and	Forecasts; reports.	Yankee News Serv-	CBS soloist; orch..
11:15	folk dance music..	News; dance music	ice; Glen Gray's	Sign off.....
11:30	News; Ernie Holtz &	Paul Whiteman &	Casa Loma Orch..	.....
11:45	his orchestra.....	his orchestra.....	CBS dance music..	.....

Sunday's Programs

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
12:00	Phantom Strings.....	Church service....	Salt Lake City	Jewish dramatic
12:15	Reports; features.....	Musical Turns.....	choir and organ..	program .....
12:30	Radio City Concert:	University of Chi-	Madison Ensemble:	Symphonic Album:
12:45	symphony orchestra;	cago Round Table	concert group....	recordings .....
1:00	vocal soloists and	Morey Pearl and	Religious period	Ann Leaf at the
1:15	mixed chorus.....	his orchestra	with speakers,	organ console....
1:30	Sunday Forum: Dr. R.	Mary Small; orch.	soloists and vocal	Italian Serenaders,
1:45	W. Sockman; music.	NBC harpist	ensemble	from New York..
2:00	South Sea Islanders:	Gene Arnold and	CBS soloist.....	Italian Melodies:
2:15	Hawaiian music....	the Commodores..	Abram Chasins....	accordion: solos..
2:30	Concert Artists; NBC	Landt Trio and	Windy City Revue:	Armando Corea &
2:45	recital program.....	White; vocal.....	soloist; orchestra	his orchestra.....
3:00	Pittsburgh Symphonic	Talking Picture	Detroit Symphony	ERA Symphony
3:15	String Ensemble....	Time: sketch	Orchestra, Victor	Orchestra of Un-
3:30	Chautauqua Concert:	Dancing Shadows:	Kolar, conductor,	employed Mu-
3:45	Barrere Little Sym-	concert ensemble	from Chicago	sicians' concert;
4:00	phony Orchestra; so-	John B. Kennedy.	Talk by Gen. Italo	from Boston Mu-
4:15	loist; speaker.....	NBC soloist	Balbo from Italy	seum of Fine Arts
4:30	Gen. Italo Balbo,	Chicago Symphony	to Chicago Fair	Organ recital,
4:45	speaking from Italy	Orchestra con-	Oregon on Parade:	Francis Cronin...
5:00	Sunday Vespers:	cert, with guest	soloists; orch.....	The Music Room...
5:15	speaker; music.....	conductor	Twilight Reveries:	"Poet's Gold".....
5:30	Henry King and his	Sentinels: chorus,	soloist; organ	Sanderson and
5:45	dance orchestra	soloist; orchestra.	The Cosmopolitans	Crumit; orch....
6:00	Heart Throbs of the	Religious period,	News Service	Nick Lucas; orch..
6:15	Hills: drama.....	from New York...	Report; Summer	Frank Machado;or.
6:30	Reports; features.....	Lombardo Orch....	Musicale	Organ recital.....
6:45	Baltimore Band.....	Comedy stars	Pianos; vocal duo.	News Service.....
7:00	Silken Strings: Prev-	Manhattan Merry-	"Peter the Great,"	Evening Service
7:15	in's Orchestra.....	Go-Round: pop...	dramatic sketch..	of Tremont Tem-
7:30	Musical Art Quartet:	Garden talk: re-	Chicago Knights:	ple Baptist
7:45	string quartet.....	ports; recordings.	male quartet.....	Church; sermon;
8:00	Jimmie Durante;	Ruby Newman and	George Jessel's Va-	male quartet;
8:15	Rubinoff and his or-	orchestra, with	riety Hour: solo-	choir; organ.....
8:30	chestra; James Wal-	Del Castillo and	ists; vocal groups;	U. S. Scouting
8:45	lington, announcer ..	vocal sextet.....	orchestra	Force Band.....
9:00	International variety	Rakov's Music and	Family Theater:	Beethoven Foun-
9:15	program f'm London	popular soloists..	sketch; music.....	dation: recital...
9:30	"Ides of March".....	American Album	Fred Waring's	Local dance music.
9:45	Sport report.....	of Familiar Music.	Pennsylvanians ..	Reports; news....
10:00	Mme.Schumann-Heink	Helen Morgan; Gus	Dramatic sketch ..	Wayne King and
10:15	Joe and Bateese.....	Arnheim's Orch..	Studio reports.....	Orchestra concert
10:30	"L'Heure Exquise":	Canadian Capers:	Forty-five Minutes	his orchestra...
10:45	voices; strings.....	variety show.....	in Hollywood.....	Boston Opera Club

Monday's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:15 WEEI, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; guest speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review: guest speakers; orchestra.
4:30 WBZ, Chicago Symphony Orchestra, from Century of Progress, Chicago.
5:00 WNAC, "Musical Album of Popular Classics"; concert orchestra.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
6:00 WAAB, Winner of national poetry contest; talk, Henry Goddard Leach.
6:45 WEEI, "Grandmother's Trunk," dramatization, with narrator.

Dinner and After

8:00 WEEI, Richard Himber and his orchestra; Joey Nash, tenor soloist.
8:30 WBZ, Ensemble Symphonique, direction of Bernard Levitow.
8:30 WEEI, Gladys Swarthout, soprano; mixed quartet; concert orchestra.
8:30 WNAC, Esplanade Concert, Arthur Pieller, conductor.
9:00 WBZ, Greater Minstrels; interlocutor; end men; quartet; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Horlick, conductor; tenor soloist.
9:00 WNAC, Evan Evans, baritone; Howard Barlow's concert orchestra.
9:30 WEEI, House Party: Joe Cook; soloists; vocal groups; orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Henrietta Schumann, pianist; Continental Orchestra.

Late Evening

10:30 WBZ, National Music Camp program from Interlochen, Mich.
10:30 WAAB, "Melody Masterpieces"; Mary Eastman; male chorus; concert orchestra.
10:45 WEEI, "Gothic Echoes"; mixed chorus; organ.

Motion Pictures

Bulldog Drummond Again

A foggy London night, a bleak house, a mysterious corpse and a beautiful girl—what more does one need for a Bulldog Drummond picture? The answer is absolutely nothing, and it is found at Loew's State this week in "Bulldog Drummond Strikes Back." For with Ronald Colman as the dashing, daring, handsome captain, a romantic and exciting two hours is assured.

Mr. Colman foils his foes with a dry quirp, sets fire to a freight ship with cool abandon and wins the beautiful girl (Loretta Young) with a melodious word or two. "Do you like hollyhocks?" he asks. And she is his.

He satirizes the whole business with a detachment which lends a new quality of intimacy to this Twentieth Century picture. "A foggy night, a mysterious house," he says to his manservant, who spends his time being obsequiously efficient and getting himself trussed up by the crooks. "There must," continues Drummond, "be a beautiful girl." And sure enough there is.

When he is caught by the bandits, he assures everyone that he is perfectly calm and detached, completely unafraid. He will foil his captors and escape inside of twenty minutes. He will arrive at the dock in time to set fire to the cargo and spoil the villain's little £500,000-coup. And of course he does.

It is a highly entertaining picture with not a dull moment from the time Drummond steps out of the fog until the last embrace. C. Aubrey Smith turns in his usual good performance as the Scotland Yard head who spends most of the night trying to get Drummond arrested for annoying people; Charles Butterworth is the entirely un-English yet nevertheless amusing Algie; Warner Oland returns to the sinister again with the villain prince. E. E. Clive is seen in a cockney policeman bit. J. D. B.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Near-by Summer Theaters

COHASSET—"The Shining Hour," by Keith Winter, presented by the South Shore Players with Edith Barrett, Humphrey Bogart and Ruth Hammond. Town Hall Playhouse. 8:30.

MARSHFIELD HILLS—"Candle-Light," Siegfried Geyer's comedy adapted by P. G. Wodehouse, presented by the Marshfield Players with Melvin Fox, Ann Norris and Edwin Gordon. Marshfield Hills Theater. 8:30.

Movies

KEITH'S—Hold-over week of Leslie Howard in "Of Human Bondage." 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

FINE ARTS—"Heart Song." English film operetta with Lilian Harvey. 2:10, 4:40, 7:10, 9:40. Also "The Song of Life."

KEITH-BOSTON—Edna May Oliver in "We're Rich Again." 10:05 a. m., 12:37, 3:09, 5:41, 8:13, 10:45. Also Paul Lukas in "Affairs of a Gentleman."

UPTOWN—"Change of Heart," with Charles Farrell and Janet Gaynor. 1:10, 4:15, 7:20, 10:25. Also "Murder at the Vanities."

ORPHEUM—Duke Ellington and His Band. "Hollywood Party," with Jimmy Durante, Frances Dee, Mickey Mouse, Laurel and Hardy. 9:45 a. m., 12:45, 3:50, 6, 9.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—Insect picture. "Spotted Wings"; radio headliners; travel picture of Guatemala; new Mickey Mouse cartoon; also newsreels and other features. Continuous from 9 a. m.

METROPOLITAN—Helen Lowell and Richard Barthelmess in "Midnight Alibi." 11:37 a. m., 1:55, 4:40, 7:28, 10:10. Also personal appearance of Max Baer with Buddy Baer and Benny Rubin. Sevitzky and orchestra.

PARAMOUNT and FENWAY—"The Key," Irish war drama with William Powell, Colin Clive and Edna Best. Paramount at 10:33 a. m., 1:22, 4:11, 7, 9:49. Fenway at 2:18, 4:53, 7:28, 10:30. Also "The Old-Fashioned Way," with W. C. Fields.

TREMONT—"Flying Down to Rio," the "Carioca" picture. 10:38 a. m., 1:25, 4:15, 7, 9:55. Also Lionel Barrymore in "Long Lost Father."

STATE—Ronald Colman in "Bulldog Drummond Strikes Back." 12:28, 2:45, 3:10, 7:30, 9:50. Also Mickey Mouse cartoon.

EXETER—Evelyn Laye in "Waltz Time." Also Frances Dee and Bruce Cabot in "Finishing School." 2, 4:55, 7:50.

SUNDAY

BOSTON MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—Symphony concert under the direction of Will Dodge. 3.

MONDAY

MAIL ADVERTISING SERVICE ASSOCIATION—Meeting. Hotel Statler.

UNITED BUSINESS DRIVES—Meeting. Hotel Statler.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM OF BOSTON—Sound picture showing life of butterfly. Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. 10 a. m.

MARBLEHEAD ARTS ASSOCIATION—Exhibition and sale by Painters' Group and Craftsmen's Guild, 65 Washington Street, Marblehead. 2 to 5, and 7 to 9.

Fair to Bow to Agriculture

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Special recognition of American agriculture is planned at the Century of Progress exposition for the week of Aug. 11, it is announced here. A series of program events is to be given by farm organizations, the World's Fair management, and exhibitors. A tribute will be paid to the pioneer farm women of yesterday and the progressive farm women of today.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM (Continued)

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Refinishers and Restorers of Old Paintings and Frames

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Everything for the Home and Each Member of the Family

Cohen Brothers

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Complete Stocks of the Nationally Known Fine

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WHITE BELT Laundry and Dry Cleaning

Try Our Summer Special on DAMP WASH 15 Pounds for 49c

Additional pounds 3c each

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Fresh from the garden to you at

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Offers Professional Beauty Culture Service guaranteed to please.

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Rumford Baking Powder

Everything for the table

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Summer Sales

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SWANS

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FLORIDA

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Sears We Do Appreciate Your Business

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2269 - Phones - 7185

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A complete cleaning service.

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A Complete Line of High Grade Groceries at Reasonable Prices

ONE STORE HOME OWNED

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"Call for your home-town paper"

We sell The Christian Science Monitor and periodicals, also the worth-while magazines. 325 CENTRAL PHONE 6165

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MAAS BROTHERS ... TROPICAL FASHIONS ... TAMPA, FLORIDA

WHITE STAR LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANING PHONE 4567

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"Motor Cars Since 1910"

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We are now in our new location known as Snow Park Filling Station, where we offer complete service.

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Our delivery covers the entire city in time for breakfast

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Princess Boot Shop

814 FRANKLIN ST., TAMPA, FLA. Tampa's Leading Shoe Store Sizes 3 to 9 WIDTHS AAAA to C

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Everything to Wear for MEN and BOYS

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WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.

Ice Cream, All Flavors, Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products

WEST PALM BEACH FT. PIERCE and FT. LAUDERDALE

WINTER HAVEN

EDWARDS MENS SHOP, Inc.

Everything That Men Wear

TAYLOR BUILDING

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ATLANTA

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Look for Georgia display advertising in the news section.

LUX Silks and woolens Dish washing Family washing Shampooing Fluffy soft Rugs and carpets

Sold by PIGGLY WIGGLY

GEORGIA

ATLANTA (Continued)

Golden Eagle COAL

Long Burning - Non-Clinkering

Lowest Prices Now in Effect

STEARNS COAL CO. Inc. Wa 6400 ATLANTA

UNITED SHOE REPAIRERS and Hat Cleaners

Shoes Dyed Any Color

109 Peachtree—Opp. Piedmont Hotel

FOR YOUR PLAY HOURS we are ready with equipment—

Golf Tennis Football Fishing Baseball Swimming

TRAMMELL SCOTT & CO. 66 BROAD STREET N. W.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.

Ready-to-Wear Millinery—Accessories

PEACHTREE AT CAIN

LAUNDRY May's Linen 5900 DYEING

An Institution of 30 Years Standing

Mail Orders Solicited

Atlanta, Ga.

Lew Adler Says:

A man who knows what clothes do for him or to him is our likely customer.

LEW ADLER 113 Peachtree Street

OFFICE SUPPLIES LITHOGRAPHING PRINTING •

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THE WHOLE WORLD is hurrying to return to quality

Muse's never left it!

GEORGE MUSE CLOTHING CO. "The style center of the south" PEACHTREE, WALTON, BROAD

FLOWERS For Every Occasion

WE DELIVER CALL RE 7931

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IN MACON IT'S STERCHI'S

"The South's Largest Home Furnishers"

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COAL Carolina Coal and Ice Co. 80 PATTON AVE. PHONE 130

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Distributors for Amoco Gasoline and U. S. Tires

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Sells the BEST for LESS

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CHARLESTON

Phone 4900 CENTRAL CAB CO.

10c taxi service within city limits.

80 SOCIETY ST.

PENNSYLVANIA

READING

Famous for Delicious Food— Since 1921

Crystal Restaurant and Pastry Shop

631-643 PENN ST., READING, PA.

Local Classified Advertising

United States and Canada

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BECAUSE there is no servant problem at the Towers.

Well-trained housemaids, housemen and laundresses are available at reasonable rates. An excellent dining room provides fine meals, faultlessly served. Garage, commissary, receiving department, beauty shop, barber shop, and valet—all on the premises—eliminate countless small burdens.

LONGWOOD TOWERS - BROOKLINE

BACK BAY APARTMENTS

1-2-3-room suites in first-class elevator buildings, all modern improvements, convenient locations; also semi-professional building adapted for offices with Switchboard, near The Mother Church. Apply COLEMAN-GILBERT ASSOCIATES, 339 Huntington Ave., Boston. Tel. Com. 3212.

BACK BAY, FENWAY, RIVERWAY—1-2-3-4-room superior apartments modern elevator buildings, $30 up; furnished slightly higher; wide selection; shown by auto. W. E. COOPER, office 236 Huntington Ave. KEN 1839 Open. 9-7.

BOSTON, near Christian Science church—To let, summer months, light, cool 2-room apartment, bath, kitchenette. Frigidaire; rent very reasonable to right persons. Box A-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BROOKLINE AND ALLSTON APARTMENTS

STEUER ESTATES, 1179 Comm. Ave., STA. 0388

BROOKLINE, MASS.—$25 to $50 suites, 1-7 rooms, some furnished. Call 42 Englewood Ave. or phone Asp. 8733 by 10 a. m. or after 7 p. m.

ENJOY ECONOMY!

Near beautiful Jamaicaway. Convenient to everything. Thoroughly modern, quiet apartments, 3, 4 and 5 rooms. Good kitchens, lots of shelf and cupboard space. Ample closets. Cool in summer. Well heated in winter. Abundance of hot water at all times. Modest rentals. Strictly first-class apartment homes. Special rates in heated garage under same management.

PERKINS MANOR PERKINS STREET, JAMAICA PLAIN JAM. 0800

FURNISHED Small Homelike Apartments Adjacent to The Mother Church Moderate Rentals SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST 24A Clearway St., Boston KEN. 0482

MASPETH, L. I., N. Y.—Four-room apartment, heat and hot water supplied, garage; rent $40. Call after 6 p. m. 6228 60th Ave., near Fresh Pond Road.

SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST 2 to 5 Room Suites $38 to $60 Slightly more if furnished. Preferred Section Back Bay

We advise renting now because there is a larger number of suites to select from than there will be in September. 24A CLEARWAY ST., Boston Ken. 0482

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

MOULTON'S AUTO SERVICE GLAD TO SERVE YOU

Call BLU. 7405 20 minutes from Boston

NEW CADILLAC limousines, with experienced drivers for sightseeing, shopping or driving; lowest hourly rates; special rates by the day or trip. ALLSTON TAXI SERVICE, 1211 Commonwealth Avenue Phone Stadium 2600 (Allston, Mass.).

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OLD BOOKS REPAIRED NAT. GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINES BOUND COMMONWEALTH BINDERY 129 Washington Street, Brookline Tel. Beacon 3586

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

AT BEAUTIFUL NAHANT, 6-room, ocean-front cottage, completely furnished; also 3-room suite; rest of season or weekly; special price in July. MRS. MARION ALLEN, 73 Bass Point Road. Tel. 536-M, Nahant, Mass.

CAMP THREE OAKS on LAKE OSSIPEE, N. H. Available for parts of July, August and September; send for circular. J. E. MASON, Center Ossipee, New Hampshire.

PEAKS ISLAND, MAINE Ocean front cottage, 7 rooms, bath, electricity, gas, fireplace, garage, nicely furnished; wonderful location. FRED BATES, 134 Englewood Ave., Brookline, Mass. LONgwood 1957 after Sunday.

SQUANTUM, MASS.—Furnished 3-room cottage for rent; fine location overlooking Boston Harbor; near bathing beach. Call Gra. 3953-M.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, corselette or brassiere designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present-day fashions.

IDA GORDON 439 W. 72nd St., New York City Su. 7-7745

COUNTRY BOARD

ALLEN HOMESTEAD, ASHUELOT, N. H. Easily accessible; ideal for restful vacation; very homelike; $14. MRS. R. HARDY.

HIGH elevation, overlooking beautiful country; restful, large rooms; good food. MRS. MOFFETT, Lebanon, N. J.

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CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, Estate Jewels Appraised, Purchased, U. S. Lic. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston

DRESSMAKING

BOONE, The Kensington, 687 Boylston St., Boston—Dressmaking at exceptionally low prices during July and August.

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MIMEOGRAPHING AND MULTIGRAPHING Prompt, dependable. Accurate Reporting Co., 191 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Triangle 5-6536.

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ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help 808 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.) New York. Regent 4-2234

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Employers Wanted!

to obtain the employees they need, for all types of occupation, qualified for the jobs that are open, through the

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A State agency which accepts no fees

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DETROIT 3-101 Gen'l Motors Bldg. Tel. Madison 3610

ST. LOUIS 1975 Railway Exch. Bldg. Tel. CHestnut 5172

KANSAS CITY 408 Nat'l Fid. Life Bldg. Tel. Victor 7702-3

SAN FRANCISCO 625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7340

LOS ANGELES 210 West Seventh St. Tel. TRinity 2004

SEATTLE 824 Skinner Building Tel. MAin 3904

MIAMI 1229 Ingraham Bldg. Tel. 3-2441

LONDON 1 and 2 Adelphi Pl. Tel. Temple Bar 1364

PARIS 56 Faubourg St. Honore Tel. Anjou 20-97

BERLIN Unter den Linden 68A Tel. A2 Flora 0175

FLORENCE Via Magenta 13 Tel. 23 402

GENEVA 18 rue du Mont Blanc Tel. 28 449

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FOR SALE OR RENT

WOULD you like a country home in Plainfield, N. J., on the Jersey Central Railroad, not so far; at a sacrifice, we'll sell it; if you're interested tell it to me or come and see it in your car. H. W. DRAKE, 1025 Park Ave. Tel. Pl. 6-1831.

FOR SALE OR TRADE

HINGHAM, MASS.—Lovely old colonial house of 11 rooms, 2 baths; would consider taking as part payment a smaller colonial house within commuting distance of Boston. Box 81, Hingham. Tel. Hingham 0407.

FURNITURE

CASH PAID for good FURNITURE, BRIC-A-BRAC, BOOKS, CHINA. We also sell on commission. THE EXETER, 707 Boylston St., Boston. D. A. Mellen, Prop.

FOR SALE—Baby Grand Piano; curtains and hangings; bedroom set; rug; bric-a-brac. 31 Hammond St., Newton, Mass.

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ENGINEER, DESIGNER, THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR WITH FULL LINE OF RECORDING INSTRUMENTS, PRESSURE, VACUUM, TEMPERATUURE AND SO FORTH; NONE OTHER NEED APPLY; PERMANENT POSITION FOR RIGHT MAN; PERSONAL INTERVIEW WILL BE ARRANGED; ALL REPLIES TREATED CONFIDENTIALLY; LOCATION EAST. Write X-47, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

BABSON PARK, FLORIDA—Nice home on shore of Lake Caloosa is open to those desiring loving care and experienced attention. MRS. IDA M. KUESTER.

Hillrest

473 Waltham Street, West Newton, Mass., for permanent or temporary guests; care if needed; booklets. W. N. 3384. MRS. AMBER C. DOW

REST HOME—Spend your vacation with us in the mountain region of New Hampshire; loving, experienced care for guests needing attention. P. O. Box 162, Sanbornville, N. H.

WEYMOUTH, MASS., Sunset Terrace, 12 First St.—Pleasant, sunny rooms; good care if needed; pleasant location; fine opportunity for rest and study. Wey. 1705-R.

HOUSES FOR SALE

NEWTON CORNER, MASS. Colonial house; ideal for professional man; 8 rooms, 2 baths, slate roof, oil burner, quartered oak floors, 2 fireplaces, library and living room panelled in Crafter, 10,000 square feet of land; one fare to Boston; 2 minutes to trains, schools, churches and stores. Tel. Center Newton 4065.

HOUSES FURNISHED

SINGLE HOUSE—For rent, furnished, oil heat, garage, garden, grand piano; excellent location; adults only. 25 Aberdeen Street, Newton Highlands, Mass. Telephone C. H. SAMPSON, Kenmore 1800.

MOVING AND STORAGE

FULL or part loads wanted to and from all parts of New York State at once; depositories, consign your van shipments for the states to me for handling all forwarding. NOBLE R. STEVENS, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

When Looking for a Mover Call N. E. AUTO VAN CO.

Local and long distance furniture and piano movers; china and furniture packed for shipment and storage; all work guaranteed NAT STACEY Prop. 74 Ellery St., Cambridge Uni. 2780 1789-M

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

WE NOT ONLY BUY OLD GOLD, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, ETC., BUT EVERYTHING PERTAINING TO ESTATES, SUCH AS FURNITURE, ANTIQUES, RUGS, ETC. HALPER'S, 181 MASS. AVE., BOSTON. TEL. KEN. 1423. CORRESPONDENCE INVITED. EST. 1910.

PAYING GUESTS

ATTRACTIVE country home in Northern Westchester, N. Y.; accommodate one or two for summer; all conveniences; reasonable; car available. Write Box B-18, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

ORR'S ISLAND, MAINE—$5 per person weekly; delightful furnished cottage also for sale. Box A-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SKYFIELDS, ALSTEAD, N. H.—Modernized old farmhouse on hilltop overlooking gently rolling hills; mellow sunshine, fresh winds, serene quiet; good food; comfortable beds; beautiful drives and walks; write for booklet. Tel. Alstead 80.

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SIDNEY B. DURPEE Graduate of Perkins Institution 9 Beverly Rd., Newton Hlds. Mass. Cen. New. 3074

PRINTING

P. H. RIDDLE PRINTING and ENGRAVING Church Work a Specialty 184 Summer Street, Boston Lib.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

ROOMS TO LET
(Continued)

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Large, cool, newly decorated rooms, 4 baths, continuous hot water; convenient to The Mother Church; porch; parking. Long. 0856.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 328 Marlborough Rd.—Furnished room, private bath, small kitchenette, porch; clean, quiet home; 2 minutes B. M. T.; mornings, evenings.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Desirable room for woman in apartment; very conveniently located; privileges. Tel. Porter 3956-M.

NEW YORK CITY, 117 W. 79th St. (6-E)—Single, quiet; use kitchen, elevator; select address; near subway; $5-$7; unusual.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

SECRETARY—Excellent education; 18 years' experience manufacturing, sales, collections, sound judgment, seeks connection that will offer definite future; Christian Scientists preferred. D-44, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WENTWORTH STUDENT desires CHAUFFEUR WORK; full tuition needed; go anywhere. Somerset 2262-R, Somerville, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BY EXPERIENCED bookkeeper, stenographer, housekeeper, companion. Tel. Yonkers, N. Y. 3087, 48 Linn Avenue.

EXPERIENCED nurse, care for infants, temporary or permanent. Write Box J-5, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

SUMMER BOARD

HOME SWEET HOME
WHITEFIELD, N. H.
Ideal place for rest and quiet; large airy rooms; modern conveniences; home cooked food; reasonable rates. Tel. Twin Mts. 1-23.

MOUNTAIN LODGE—Elevation 1500 feet; finest view in Vermont; large library; limited accommodations; reasonable rates. WELLS BROCK, Middlesex, Vt.

SUMMER HOMES

FOR RENT—Furnished 8-room cottage on Lake Winnisquam in mountains, 5 miles by fine road from Laconia, N. H.; flush toilet; 2 boats, 2-car garage; good fishing; reasonable. H. K., 408 Main Street, Cambridge, Mass. Telephone Porter 4470.

OWNER will release small country estate near Boston 3 weeks beginning Aug. 5 to reliable middle-aged couple who will render responsible care; all conveniences; $50 rental; references. D-43, The Christian Science Monitor Boston.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

MICHAEL DE STEFANO, VIOLINIST
N. Y. Philharmonic-Symphony, announces Master Class July 17-August 23; also private lessons. Address Route 3, Southbury, Conn.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS bought, sold, exchanged and rented; expert repairing. ARCADE TYPEWRITER CORP., 80 Boylston St., Boston Han. 3121

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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate—60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

REAL OPPORTUNITY for an intelligent, wide-awake woman over 28 years interested in educational service; kindergarten training helpful; salary. Write Director of Personnel Dept., Suite 1000, 360 N. Michigan, Chicago.

PERFUMES

EAU de COLOGNE—exquisitely scented, fresh and dainty, 6-oz. bottle $1.25 postpaid. Send for list of rare perfumes. HOVE, PARFUMEUR, 529 rue Royale, New Orleans, La.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Small estate, old colonial house on hills above Troy, N. Y., within city limits but taxed as farm taxes; fully equipped with modern improvements. F. W. SIM, Tibbits Ave., Troy.

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

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CUSTOM-MADE GOWNS

EXCLUSIVE New York designer desirous of establishing London clientele will make ladies' gowns, coats, suits at nominal prices during summer months; from 2 gns.; consultations and estimates free. Write MIRIAM MORGAN, c/o 85 Conway Rd., London, N. 14.

HOUSES TO LET

FIESOLE, 8 minutes from center, Via Montecceceri 7, Villino—8 furnished rooms, loggia, terraces, running water, electric light, large garden, wonderful view. Apply Via Fontelucente 10, Fiesole.

LINGERIE

PARIS—Mme. WISKOVSKA, 8 rue Henri Duchêne (15ème). Lingerie ready made and to order. Moderate prices. 2-5 p. m. Tel: Invalides 21-84.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

PARIS (Etoile)—Madame ALAVOINE, 252 Faubourg St. Honoré; comfortable home for young ladies and families; from Frs. 40.- daily inclusive.

POST WANTED

PARIS—Experienced French lady knowing several languages, adaptable travelling, children experience wishes position of any kind; willing to give French conversation lessons; excellent references Madame SCHAERRER, 20 rue des Volontaires.

SWISS LADY seeks position in England for autumn, au pair, as lady's or travelling companion, or to children; only a little pocket money required. Reply to MRS. AGOSTINI, 25 Fluhmattstrasse, Lucerne.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

Important Cutlery-Silverware firm seeks serious, competent representative.

TOURET-GRIMARD
Coutellerie, THIERS, Puy-de-Dôme, France

STAMPS FOR SALE

A. BIANCONE-NEUKOMM
PHILATELIST
Berne, Switzerland, Bahnhofplatz 2.
Finest Specimens "Old Europe" and Overseas

TEACHERS

ENGLISH LESSONS
by Englishwoman, experienced teacher; easy method; moderate price. E. M. MYLIUS, 36 Ave. du Léman, LAUSANNE, Switzerland.

DENMARK

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WATCHES
Paul Böttger
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Phone Byen 6441

KUL & KOKS
(Coal & Coke)
Low Price — High Quality
That Means Economy
Ask for Folder with Customers' Testimonials
JØRGEN GABE
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CHR. C. SOLDATH'S SUCC'S
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Fresh and Smoked Provisions
Højbroplads 2 Tel. Cent 1422

NEW ZEALAND
Store for Shoes and Boots
Godthaabsvej 17 Telf. Godth. 814y
Good Quality, Moderate Prices.

GERMANY

BERLIN

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call A 2 Flora 0178, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained. Unter den Linden 39A
Look for display advertising from Germany in the news section.

Steglitzer Anzeiger
Berlin-Steglitz
fertigt preiswert gute
Drucksachen an
undertakes good printing at moderate prices

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N. Kastanienallé 86 Ecke Pehrbellinerstr. Speise-, Schlaf-, Herrenzim. jed. Holzart Küchen in Prachtfarben, Polstermöbel, Möbelstoffe neuester Muster. Mässige Preise Zurückgen. Zim. billiger. 30 Jähr. Besteh
Viele Anerkenn. Furniture Dealers

BUTCHERS
Excellent Meat and Sausage
ERNST MIERSCH, Fleischermeister
Bln. N. Müllerstr. 63. Tel. D 6 Wedding 0781
RIND- und SCHWEINE-SCHLACHTEREI
feine Fleisch- und Wurstwaren

HOLLAND

THE HAGUE

ELECTRIC PRINTING
G. H. VAN DER BOOM
Conradkade 3 and 3
Tel. 330728 THE HAGUE

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ITALY

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Large Steam Laundry and Ironing Establishment
CESARE BELLUCCI
Via Fæntina 192, Florence Tel. 50,001
Grand Prix and Gold Medal
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Chemical Cleaning. Plate and Linen for Hire.

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Finest Florentine Leather
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HELGE K. MOE
Ladies' Hairdressing
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SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

Carpets·Curtains·Tapestries
Myrstedts
Matthörna
Stockholm
Kungsgatan
5

Gamla Finska Linnemagasinet
Highest qualities of Linen Goods from Finnish and Swedish Mills.
Drottningatan 38. Tel. 218558

"The Oldest and Largest House"
for Coats and Suits in Scandinavia
Holmbloms
NORRMALMSTORG

Consul Sven M. Lagerberg
(Law Office for Overseas Swedes)
5 Johannesplan, Stockholm Tel. 20.12.25
Commissions, Inheritance Cases, etc.

TENERIFFA - MAGASINET
BIBLIOTEKSGATAN 5
REAL LACES EMBROIDERIES

BOOKS—MAGAZINES
STATIONERY
BIBLIOTEKSBOKHANDELN
Biblioteksgatan 12

SWITZERLAND

AROSA

Children's Home
and Private School
FREUDENBERG
Propr. J. Schaeppi Tel. 296

BERNE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 27.019, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
BOLLWERK 15 3-8 p. m. daily
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section.

JEWELLER
GOLD AND SILVERSMITH
SOUVENIRS—·—FILIGREE
FR. HOFER
MARKTGASSE 29

WATCHES, GOLD and SILVERWARE
LARGE ASSORTMENT
Zigerli & Cie
SPITALGASSE 14

Bernheim Berne
4 Place du Théâtre
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitters

Photo House
AESCHBACHER
KODAKS—ZEISS
CHRISTOFFELGASSE 4
ZEITGLOCKENLAUBE 4

BOOKSELLERS
HERBERT LANG & CO.
Every book you need we will get for you promptly and at moderate prices.
Excellent service.
MÜNZGRABEN

SWITZERLAND

BERNE
(Continued)

A. Ruof
BIJOUTERIE—ORFÈVRERIE
JOAILLERIE—
JEWELLERY
BERN
CHRISTOFFELGASSE 7
TELEPHONE 24.966

CHARCUTERIE FINE
BOUCHERIE
Founded 1897
ADOLF LOBSIGER-MATHYS
31 SPITALGASSE 31
TEL. 23.454

REFORMHAUS RUPRECHT
THEATERPLATZ 9 Tel. 36.523
First Class Grocery Store

CRYSTAL
Wwe. CHRISTENER'S ERBEN
58 Kramgasse

Lamode
ALICE HAFNER-BUBECK
Monbijoustrasse 37 Tel. 34.692

ALL LEATHER ARTICLES
for travelling, etc.
O. DANNER
Kramgasse 19 Tel. 27.516

Plasterer
and Painting Business
HANS HÄCHLER
Wabernstrasse 16 Tel. 31.521

BUTCHERS
Metzgerei Charcuterie
FR. JOSS
GREYERZSTRASSE 24

KÄSERMANN
Kolonialwaren
Grocery
Aegertenstrasse 49 Tel. 23.539

HAIRDRESSING — MANICURE
BEAUTY CULTURE
ALBT. WILDBOLZ
9 Marktgasse 9
Founded 1837 Tel. 23.208

All Sorts of BOOKS
Obtainable From
A. FRANCKE
Bubenbergplatz 6

ED. MEYER- v. BERGEN
Installation and Sale of
ELECTRIC REQUISITES
Thunstrasse 17 Tel. 22.331

Vegetarisches Restaurant
RYFFLIHOF
Neuengasse 30, *First Floor*

BIEL

Tschäppät
AU MÉNAGE PRATIQUE
Household and Kitchen Articles
Haushalt- und Küchenartikel
KANALGASSE 36

Miss F. M. Bigler
Salon de Coiffure
Nidaugasse 28

EPICERIE
E. PLUSS - STETTLER
Unterer Quai 43
WERNLI BISCUITS

GENEVA

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Geneva 28 445, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained. 16 RUE DU MONT BLANC
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section.

Badan & Cie. (Drapery Store)
HAUTES NOUVEAUTÉS
28/32 Rue de la Confédération
TOUTE LA TOILETTE FEMININE
Founded 1822

W. BERTRAND SUCCESSEUR
RUE DU RHÔNE 22

W. DANZ
JEWELLERY — SILVERWARE
WATCHES
GALERIES CENTRALES
FELIX BADEL & CIE S.A.
ELECTRICITE
4 Place du Molard

MOLLARD & DELPHIN
Tapisseries de Style
OUVRAGES DE DAMES
NEEDLEWORK
Corraterie 5 Tel. 41.134

Restaurant du Parc des Eaux-Vives
Unique situation in finest park in Geneva.
Menu at Frs. 4.- and 5.-
Concert afternoon and evening.
W. HAURI, Restaurateur

ROYAL TYPEWRITERS
Standard and Portable
Vente—Echanges—Locations
Réparations
BERWEGER & DUCOMMUN
Fusterie 4, Geneva

PELLET - PUTHOD
8 RUE CORNAVIN
PARISIAN DYER
Instant Dry Cleaning and Pressing

HIGH-CLASS CONFECTIONERY
MAISON BUJARD
F. RIEKER, Succ.
Grand 'Rue 37
Fine Chocolates and Candies.
Afternoon Tea.

CYCLES and MOTORS
J. MARTINO
Henchos, *Succ.*
68 Rue de Carouge.
GENERAL SUPPLIES

SWITZERLAND

INTERLAKEN

MERCURE
The Shop for Quality
CHOCOLATES
BISCUITS
FANCY GROCERIES
CANNED GOODS

Before you shop
see our large assortment of
SPORTS SHOES, BOXCALF and NEATS LEATHER BOOTS
First Swiss Quality at low prices.
Wwe. MÜHLEMANN, Marktgasse

LAUSANNE

COAL WOOD GASOIL
Summer Prices
PACHE & RUCHONNET
Boulevard de Grancy 15
Tel. 22.907 and 22.908

Lausanne et Renens Depot de commandes Magasin Caprez, Place St. François, Pully: Epicerie Pache-Jaton, Ave. du Tirage.

COAL COKE WOOD
GAZOIL (*Mazout*)
LAUSANNE-COMBUSTIBLES
H. Dupertuis
Route de Genève—Gare du Flon
Tel. 22.012

ARTISTIC HAND-KNOTTING
STUDIO
Materials Made to Order
MMES. FERRARI & THIEBAUD
Le Maupas 38 Tel. 23435

A L'Anemone
PETIT-CHÊNE 28
All the nicest underwear for Ladies.
CORSETS, GLOVES
FIRST QUALITY

NEUCHATEL

R. Christen
Rue de l'Hopital 2
SHOES

OUVRAGES DE DAMES
Tapisseries
MELLE. ALICE FAVRE
rue du Seyon 2 NEEDLEWORK

CONFISERIE - PATISSERIE
CH. HANNI
rue de l'Hopital
TEA-ROOM, PÂTES, TOURTES
Speciality: Bonbons, Chocolate

Magasins
WIRTHLIN & CIE
Rue ST. MAURICE
Confections for Ladies.
Textiles, Silks

MELLES R. & M. CORNAZ
SALON DE MODES
rue du Seyon 3, 1st. Floor. Tel. 1815
Beautiful selection of hats.
Runs in stockings neatly mended.

ZURICH

RENNWEGTOR

HAUSMARKE

C. Zellweger & Co.
Drapery, Novelties in Woollen, Silk and Cotton
Phone 32624—32626

CONFISERIE SCHEUBLE
Prop. S. Maurer
TEA-ROOM
Urianiastrasse-Lintheschergasse

PENSION UTO VILLA SUMATRA
Distinguished Family Pension
Centrally located, quiet and restful home. Excellent food. Reasonable terms.
SUMATRASTRASSE 20 Tel. 28.801

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

ATTWELL'S
Bread and Cakes
are of the highest quality
Daily delivery from Simonstown Camps Bay
ATTWELL BAKING CO.
Searle Street, Cape Town

YOUNG'S
PROVISION STORES (Prop.) Ltd.
EXPERT GROCERS
58 PLEIN STREET Phone 2-3341
Daily deliveries to all parts of town and suburbs.
RINSO

133 LONGMARKET STREET
Opposite Fletcher's Cake Department
"VANITY FAYRE"
Ladies' High-Class Hair-dressing Establishment WE SPECIALISE IN PERMANENT WAVING and guarantee results. Expert attendance by fully qualified assistants. Tel. 2-4219

LEDOR
For the better class Millinery, Coats, Afternoon and Evening Gowns and dainty Underwear go to LEDOR, 2nd floor, Remington Buildings 98 St. George's St. Tel. 2 1253
P. S.—We renovate and remodel Hats and Frocks to look like new at very reasonable prices.

DURBAN

Helen Gardner Salon
Ladies' Hairdressing and Beauty Specialists
EUGENE PERMANENT WAVING
57 Field St. (Next to Stuttaford's)
Phone 4404

HENWOODS
101 All
House, Garden, Dairy, Poultry Requisites
Telephone 3981

Model Steam Laundry
THE QUEENS BRIDGE
P. O. Umgani. Phone DBN. Nth. 180

LOUDON BROS.
GROCERS and
GENERAL DEALERS
48 Florida Road Telephone Cen. 3007

FARMERS'
FEDERATED DAIRIES
Pure Milk, Cream, Butter and Cheese
8 and 10 BROOK STREET Phone 1131

Union of South Africa

DURBAN
(Continued)

BATTERY SERVICE Fuller ALL AGENTS
S. R. SMITH & CO.
Car Electrical Repairs
Battery Charging and
52 Aliwal Street
Phone 3236
Tel. Add. Smithbat

THE ESTCOURT BUTCHERY
FAMILY BUTCHERS
Quality and Satisfaction Guaranteed
Specialities: Sausages, Polony, Waverly Hams and Bacons, Twin Stream Butter.
Stall 12 Borough Market. Phone 828

Kilburn & White
Electrical Engineers
Stock Electric Stoves, Ice Chests and Lamps. Electrical Installation and Repairs Speciality.
557 WEST STREET PHONE 847

The Departmental Store With an Ideal
At Your Service, Cheerily—Always
DURBAN & DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD
PROVISIONS, GROCERIES and HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES
209 Pine Street Phone Cen. 3055

SOUTH BRITISH
INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Fire — Marine — Motor Car
All Classes of Insurance.
South British Building—347 Smith Street
P. O. Box 190 Telephone 314
Agent: Mr. W. A. Burnham

Anstey's
"The Modern Store"
DURBAN'S LEADING FASHION HOUSE—Drapers, Ladies' and Children's Outfitters and Shoemen 380 West St.: telephone 2325.

"TALANA" FLORIST
Fresh Cut Flowers Daily
Bouquets, etc., a Speciality
Kirchhoff's Seeds For Sale
Yorkshire House. 362 Smith St. Phone 4683

EAST LONDON

TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford St., East London
DRAPERS and
SOFT FURNISHERS

JOHANNESBURG

For Quality *For Value*

Blinman's
Everything for
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S WEAR
A branch of Cleghorn & Harris organisation.
ELOFF and KERK STREETS

Geen & Richards
JOHANNESBURG'S LARGEST FURNITURE STORE
for
BEDROOM SUITES
OFFICE FURNITURE
CARPETS and RUGS
LINOLEUMS
FURNISHING FABRICS
VI-SPRING MATTRESSES
126 MARKET STREET

HANSFORD AND HANSFORD
Limited
TIMBER AND JOINERY
We have been serving the public of South Africa with timber, joinery and general building material for the past 30 years. We buy our timber direct from forests overseas, thus you pay no middleman's profit
WE STOCK:
Ten Test Insulating Board, Upson Blue Centre Board, Upson Fibre Tile, Armor Board, Asbestos-Cement Sheets, Plywoods, Novoid Waterproofing Powder for Concrete and Plaster, Ruberoid Roll Roofing, Richardson-Flintkote Red and Green Roll, Roofing and Shingles, "Everwear" Red and Black Floor Covering, "Pinnacle" Paints and Distempers, "Silflex" coated British Fencing Wire and Wire Netting almost rustless; Barb and Plain Wire, Fencing Standards, etc.
CORNER WEBBER & LOVEDAY STREETS
Phone 33-7178

Fanny Farmer's Tea Rooms
Highest Standard in Quality and Cleanliness. Cakes, pastries.
High Class Confectioners dinners
teas, lunches and
37 LOVEDAY ST.
62 KERK ST.
96 PRITCHARD ST

"Fanny"

D. WHITTAKER
COAL MERCHANT
Only best coal supplied
Wood, logs or chopped
5 Heiman's Building Von Brandis Street
Phone 4464 P. O. Box 1239

"FIGARO"
Ladies' Hairdressers
Specialists in Permanent Waving
Proprietors: F. Stolp; G. Van Diggelen and I. Perrow.
1st Floor, Hepworth's Buildings
70 Pritchard Street

The MISSES HENDRIE
Henwoods Bldgs., Pritchard Street
Johannesburg, S. A
Teachers of Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Languages, etc.
Commercial and Business Training

ADIE AND CO.
Ladies' Outfitters
Latest Styles
Moderate Prices
Corner Jeppe and Joubert Streets

Greaves for Gifts
JEWELLERS
Heath's Bldgs., Pritchard St.

PIETERMARITZBURG

OGILVIE'S
Smart and Serviceable Footwear for all. The World's Best Makes Stocked.
235 Longmarket St. (opp. G. P. O.) Ph. 3168

The American Stores
for China, Crockery, Glassware and Hardware
140 CHURCH STREET Phone 3813

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR:
EUZOL Floor Polish, Cloudy Ammonia, Salad and Cooking Oil, Sheep Dip, Sheep Marking Oil, Motor Car Polish.
Made in Durban
Manufacturer's Agent:
W. Batting Box 2378, Dbn.

AUSTRALIA

BRISBANE

Nordic Sales & Service Station
604-606 ANN STREET VALLEY
Opp. Stewart & Lloyds
C. Pedersen, *Proprietor*
Car & Motor Cycle Repairs
All work guaranteed and charges reasonable
Leading Petrols and Oils stocked.

C. S. G. Cash & Carry Stores
Dean St., Toowong Phone Toowong 90
Edward St., City (near Elizabeth St.)
Phone B 7146
Free delivery all suburbs

Ye Printery in Ye Suburbs
RALLINGS & RALLINGS
Printers, Stationers and Bookbinders
Ipswich Road, Annerley, S. Brisbane

Be Smart—Yet Comfortable
R. J. Morris Shoe Store has the largest selection in Brisbane and the prices are "right."
Every pair of men's, women's and children's shoes are guaranteed reliable makes.
R. J. Morris Shoe Store
222 Queen Street, Brisbane

GEELONG

PRINTER and PUBLISHER
Hubert Adams
6 James St., Geelong Phone 1773
Quality and Service

MELBOURNE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained:
Block "B" Collins Street
Telephone Central 1945
9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily—Saturday till 1 p. m.
Look for display advertising from Australia in the news section.

georgette PTY LTD
266 COLLINS ST.
Cen. 6733
60 Castlereagh St.
SYDNEY
B3063
MODES and ROBES
Special Cash Department

THE WATTLE
For Teas, Dinners and Luncheons
Open every night
Closes at 2 o'clock on Saturday and all day Sunday.
The Wattle may be reserved for private functions
374 LT. COLLINS ST.
MELBOURNE C. 1.
TELEPHONE
CENT. 5984

CREATIVELY— MELBOURNE'S LEADING COUTURIER
LOUIS PELTIER
NICHOLAS BUILDING
37 SWANSTON STREET

SATISFACTION
FROM "THE MAN WHO DOES THE JOB"
J. LOWY
JEWELLER and WATCH REPAIR SPECIALIST
McEwan House
343 Lt. Collins St. F6881

PLANT NOW FLOWER SEEDS
For SUMMER AND AUTUMN FLOWERING
GILL & SEARLE
73 Elizabeth Street, Melb. F3645 Pty. Ltd.

6d.
Monthly World
THE AUSTRALIA WOMAN'S WORLD
358 COLLINS ST., MELB.

WALTER & BOWKER
OPTICIANS
Eyes Examined and Glasses Carefully Fitted
PHONE F. 4498
115 ELIZABETH STREET, MELB.
"Next McEwans"

MERLE'S
FOR GIFTS GIFTS GIFTS
HOWEY COURT
234 Collins Street
Melbourne
Tel. F4460. Also at Carmel, Calif.

YOUR HAIR
IS SO IMPORTANT!
Let Me Help You
Miss Fegent

THE WALDORF, CAPITOL HOUSE
Swanston Street, Melbourne Tel. C. 3061

TYPISTE and Stenographer
Miss D. L. Isaacs
DUPLICATING
Secretarial Service
Royal Exchange Bldg., 40 Queen St.
CENT. 9136 MELBOURNE

MILLINERY
OLIVE STEWARD
147 Glenhuntly Rd., Elsternwick
Tel. L. 1996 *Large Head Fittings*

HYDE PARK LAUNDRIES Pty Ltd
THRIF-T-SERVICE
WASHING BY WEIGHT
Tel. U 9966
26 Howson St. Malvern, S. E. 4

DRESSMAKING
AND RENOVATIONS
BY THE DAY IF PREFERRED
10/- AND FARES
Dresses cut, fitted and tacked 7/6
MISS M. CLISSOLD
24 LUMEAH RD., CAULFIELD S. E. 7
Tel L. 2978

Commercial Union Assurance Company Ltd.
of London
Fire and Marine Funds exceed £60,000,000
Pitt and Hunter Street, Sydney

AUSTRALIA

MELBOURNE
(Continued)

Come FIRST to CRAIG'S
Right at FLINDERS ST. station
Bedggood
FOOTWEAR
Craig's Ladies' and Men's footwear departments have an attractive range of this famous footwear. All the newest styles are available in fittings and sizes to suit every foot. Change today to "Bedggood"! They ARE Good!
CRAIG, WILLIAMSON PTY LTD
8 to 32 ELIZABETH ST. MELB'NE.

INCLEY PTY LTD
Our managing director has returned from London and Europe with the latest models in Gowns, Hats, Wraps and Sportswear
183-187 Collins Street
Tel. C. 8866 EST. 1887

283 LT. COLLINS ST. MELBOURNE
A Busy Corner
BOND'S FOR MILLINERY
C. 5998 AND NECK WEAR

CAFE
The Wentworth
Private Rooms for Entertaining
Theatre and Wedding Parties Dances
Telephone F5980
COLLINS ST. C1
Opposite Town Hall
for Teas, Dinners, and Luncheons
Open every day till midnight and on Sundays till 9:30

ATTRACTIVE DINNER and TEA SETS

PRIMROSE POTTERY SHOP
374 Little Collins St.
5th Floor
over "The Wattle"
Tel. F. 6348

Book Lovers
GIFTS
TRAVEL
BIOGRAPHY
MEMOIRS
POETRY
DRAMA, etc.
CHILDREN'S BOOKS
239 Collins St., Melb.
Book Shop and Library for Books
Tel. F2261

BE PROTECTED!
NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE CO. Ltd.
FIRE MARINE, MOTOR CAR, GENERAL
483 Collins St., Melb C. 9692
RING MISS JOBSON, AGENT
For particulars of this service
19 Hope St., Spotswood F'cray 949

"NAMMOORA"
A Guest Home in the Hills
OLINDA FALLS RD., MT. DANDENONG, VIC
Hot and Cold Water Mr. and Mrs. Fraser
Tennis Court, Croquet Lawn Tel. Kalorama 4

RICHARDS SHOES
117 Elizabeth St. MELBOURNE (Next McEwans)
CEN. 10381 WE STOCK BEDGGOOD FOOTWEAR

PETERSON HAIR SHOPPE BEAUTY SALON
P 2794
(Late San Francisco)
EXPERT ATTENTION IN ALL BRANCHES
33 Swanston St., Melb., Nicholas Bldg.

Do You Need a Good Tailor?
SUITS and COSTUMES from £6.6.0.
GOTAL MOVITZ
CAPITOL HOUSE
Swanston Street
Melbourne F 2211

PROTECTION Means Peace and Security! INSURE with
THE STANDARD
Insurance Co. Ltd.
FIRE Victorian Branch
MARINE and GENERAL 55 William St.
Tel. C. 2001

AUSTRALIA

MELBOURNE
(Continued)

BALL & WELCH LTD
MONITOR READERS
Please Note That
WE SELL
Bedggood
FOOTWEAR
MANUFACTURED IN AUSTRALIA
and Nationally Advertised
The Christian Science Monitor
Latest Styles and All Fittings
Ladies' and Men's Departments
180-192 Flinders Street
and 189-193 Flinders Lane
MELBOURNE C. 1.
Telephones Central 9070 (10 Lines)

TEL. C. 3356
"Ronald's" CENTRAL LTD
for Flowers
229 Collins Street, next to Age Office

MELBOURNE
Elsternwick

GROCER
H. W. HEMSLEY, 408 New St. ELSTERNWICK
Ring X4440 for Efficient Service.
Bon Ami, Postum
Havelock Flour sold here.

PERTH

THE LATTICE
Luncheons—Teas
Iced Drinks—Candies
Newspaper House Perth

SYDNEY

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call YU 1244, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained
83 FAIRLIGHT STREET, MANLY
9 to 6 daily except Saturday
Look for display advertising from Australia in the news section.

KINGS CROSS STORES
64 DARLINGHURST ROAD
HIGH GRADE GROCERY
ANDREW FISH
F. 3460. For instant service let us ring you for your order.
We deliver all eastern suburbs.
Underwood Deviled Ham

For Picnics and School Lunches

Quality Inn
Soda Fountain, Coffee Shop
good food ··· smart service
popular prices
Ray F. Lancaster proprietor
108 King St.

Miss Nathalie Rosenwax
(Late of London)
Voice Production, Singing
(Lamperti Vocal Method)
Diction, Dramatic Art
Adult Class for Ballroom Dancing.
Juvenile Class Saturday Morning
THE OPPORTUNE CLUB
327 George Street Phone B. 1988

McEWANS, Ltd.
HIGH CLASS GROCERS
41 George Street, Parramatta
GREEN COUPONS GIVEN
Phone: U. W. 9729

MILLIGAN MOTORS Pty. Ltd
AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERS
Petrol, Etc.
Tels. Win. 2777
18 BARKLY ST. ST. KILDA MELBOURNE

Telephone: B-2604
JULIE RASBORSEK'S RESTAURANT
GROUND FLOOR, 175 PITT STREET
Between King Street and G. P. O.
British and Continental Cooking
Open From 8:45 a. m. till 8 p. m.

FRANK'S
MEN'S WEAR STORE
Tie and Sox Specialist
280 GEORGE ST., opp. Margaret St.
SYDNEY

HONEYMAN PRESS
Art and Commercial
PRINTERS
Lyceum House 214 Pitt St. Ph.: M. A. 5818

PHOTO-ENGRAVING ART COMPANY LIMITED
Half-Tone and Colour-Plate Specialists
CENTRAL BUILDINGS 93 YORK ST. SYDNEY
Telephone FI 151 three lines

Multigraphing Typewriting
Addressing, Duplicating
Direct Mail Advertising
MISS TWYFORD
Kembla Building, 9th Floor
Margaret St., Sydney Tel. B-5489

Typing and Duplicating Service
Circulars, Manuscript, Reports, etc.
MISS BETTY FRENCH
Grd. Floor, 38 Martin Place Tel. BW 8268

MISS DUNN M3925
FULLER'S BUILDING
LADIES HAIRDRESSER
KING AND ELIZABETH ST.

FOR SERVICE AND SATISFACTION IN PRINTING
A·E·RICHARDS
17A PITT ST., SYDNEY
(NEAR QUAY) PHONE B 4441

SEE NEXT PAGE

AUSTRALIA

SYDNEY (Continued)

Australia's Finest Store!

DAVID JONES'

Australia's most modern Department Store — the Store that serves over 4 million people annually, and in whose Restaurants almost 1½ million people are served with Lunch or Morning or Afternoon Tea each year.

SYDNEY CASTLEREAGH, ELIZABETH or MARKET STS.

The HOOVER

It Beats As It Sweeps As It Cleans

Authorized Distributors in All States

JOHN S. DRYSDALE

State Building, Market Street SYDNEY, N. S. W.

Sole Australian Agent

Gourlay Bros.

LIMITED

Furniture Warehousemen Removalists and Storage Specialists

Estimates supplied for furnishing cottage or mansion

MILLER STREET NORTH SYDNEY, N. S. W.

Make Your Will

The making of a will and the appointment of a fully qualified Executor are matters demanding your most careful consideration.

Permanent Trustee Coy. of N. S. W. Ltd.

has for over 45 years acted as Executors and Trustees.

Ask for explanatory Booklet supplied free on request.

25 O'CONNELL STREET, SYDNEY

MAKE OUR RESTAURANT YOUR RENDEZVOUS FOR MORNING AND AFTERNOON TEAS, LUNCHEONS, ETC.

Hordern Brothers

GENERAL DRAPERS

Pitt and George Street, Sydney

EDWARD FAY Ltd.

SYDNEY'S LEADING SHOE RETAILERS

Head Office Pitt and Liverpool Streets Branches—Oxford Street, Central Square George Street West, Broadway, Newtown and Parramatta

NOCK & KIRBY'S

repair any metal article or electrical appliance that may be broken, out of order, or requiring an overhaul, thus giving it a new lease of life. No job too small.

417-421 also 188-194a George St., Sydney

Poullas'

Australia's largest and best Art Dyers, Dry Cleaners and Carpet Cleaners

116 King Street, Sydney, N. S. W.

Fairfax & Roberts Ltd.

The Oldest Jewellery House in Sydney

33 and 35 HUNTER STREET

Our comprehensive stock includes a beautiful collection of Black Opals and other Australian Gems.

S.F. Burford & Son

DIAMONDS—WATCHES CUT GLASS OTHER GIFTS

Watch and Jewellery Repair Service

113 MARKET STREET, SYDNEY Near David Jones Phone M. A. 4926

SHIRLEY SHOES

of Quality and Value

Corner Pitt and Market St.

OPPOSITE FARMERS

J. TOCOVENKO

F I O by Exam

OPTOMETRIST and OPTICIAN

76 Pitt Street, Sydney

Second Floor Phone B. 2662

AUSTRALIA

SYDNEY (Continued)

ANTHONY HORDERNS'

FOR EVERYTHING AT THEIR FAMOUS LOW PRICES

"The Senior Store," Sydney

STUDEBAKER

Distributors for N. S. W.

SNEDDONS MOTORS LIMITED

258-262 CASTLEREAGH STREET

Service Station PARRAMATTA RD. Nr. Missenden Rd. CAMPERDOWN

TELEPHONES Office 2 lines M 4237 Sales Service L 2781

Max Factor's COSMETICS

Individual Color Harmony

Fred C. James Geo. H. Anderson

HER MAJESTY'S ARCADE SYDNEY

W. A. WARD & Co

FAMILY BUTCHERS

252 VICTORIA STREET

KING'S CROSS (Top of William Street)

Telephone F 3030 SYDNEY, N. S. W

Fresh Rabbits Daily

All kinds of Poultry and Game in season. Established 1880 NO BRANCHES

SINGLETON'S

Cleaning Contracting SERVICE

THEATRES OFFICES RESIDENCES

Speciality—Carpet Shampooing With or without removal.

SYDNEY B3783 MELBOURNE F5619

Miss Levenberg Millinery Salon

Specialising in Large Head Fittings and Renovations.

SHOP 21, 3RD PROMENADE State Shopping Block

Market Street, Sydney Tel. M. 3948

IRONFOUNDERS

BIRD & LUCAS, LTD.

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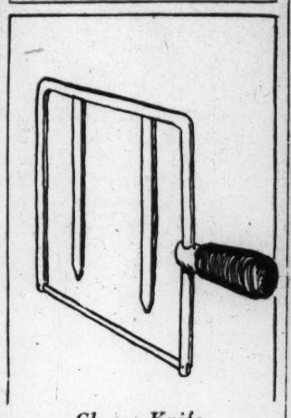
Daily Features

With the Inventors



Cheese Knife

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

IN CUTTING thin slices of cheese, who hasn't achieved a wobbly slice, and then, like as not, had trouble in breaking away the newly cut piece? Cale J. Schneider, of Toledo, Ohio, felt there was a solution to this vexing problem, and the result is U. S. Patent No. 1961176. He has designed a "fret saw" knife with two "separators" that serve to guide the thin blade straight down the cut.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Deuteronomy—*Du-*, not *Doo-*.

Moses—*Mo'-zez*, not *-zis*.

Statutes—*Stat'-utes* (short *a*, *u* as in unite). Avoid so far as possible the tendency to sound this *stat'-choots*, unless you are indulging in colloquial speech; but practice until the *u* sound follows the *t* naturally. Don't allow your listeners to become conscious of any meticulous or pedantic effort. "Centurion" is a good word to work with if you have difficulty with the *u* sound after *t*; no one says *cen-choo'-rih-un*.

Hear, ear, clear—Remember the long *e* sound; do not let it lapse into the closely related short *i*.

Horeb—The *o* is long, not circumflex, *Ho'-reb* (short *e*).

Moth—Short *o*; avoid *mawth*.

Herodians—*He-ro'-dih-anz* (*e* as in create, *o* long, *i* short, *a* clipped).

Carest, seeth, loveth—Two syllables.

Sadducees—*Sad'-u-seez*. The *d* and *u* have a tendency to tie together, and there is no objection to this. But don't allow the *d* and *u* to lapse into *joo*.

Isaac—*I'-zak* (*a* as in sofa); not *I'-zik*.

Err—*Ur*.

Corinthians—*Co-rin'-thih-anz* (*o* as in obey, *i*'s short, *a* clipped); not *Ker-inth'-ih-unz*.

"Verily, verily"—Not to be read flippantly like "twinkle-twinkle." Read it instead with reasonable slowness and conviction, as if the phrase were: "Indeed (pause), in very truth."

Capernaum — *Ca-pur'-nay-um* (first *a* as in sofa, *u* as in urn, second *a* as in chaotic, *u* clipped); not *Cuh-pur'-ne-um*.

Nain—Two syllables, *Nay'-in* (long *a*, short *i*).

Vials—Two syllables.

Mountain—The last syllable is *-tin*.

Jerusalem—*Je-roo'-sa-lem* (first *e* as in create, *oo* as in food, *a* as in sofa, *e* short); not *Jeh-roos'-lum*.

Theories, victory—Watch the *o*.

Relinquish (ment) — The *n* is sounded as in *ink*.

Pharisaical — *Far-ih-say'-ih-kal* (first *a* short, *i*'s short, second *a* long, third clipped; secondary stress on first syllable).

Finity—(*i*'s short).

Privilege — *Priv'-ih-lej* (vowels short); not *prih'-va-lij*.

Divest—*Dih-vest'* (vowels short).

Revelator—The accents correspond with those in "Revelation," *Rev-e-lay'-ter* (first *e* short, second as in create, *a* long, third *e* as in maker; secondary stress on first syllable).

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Brevities

Los Angeles Times: An inventor has constructed a machine with which he can blow bubbles five feet in diameter.—News item. Remains now only the problem of finding a market for five-foot bubbles.

San Francisco Chronicle: A man borrowed 3 cents yesterday to mail a letter to President Roosevelt telling him how to put the country on a sound economic basis.

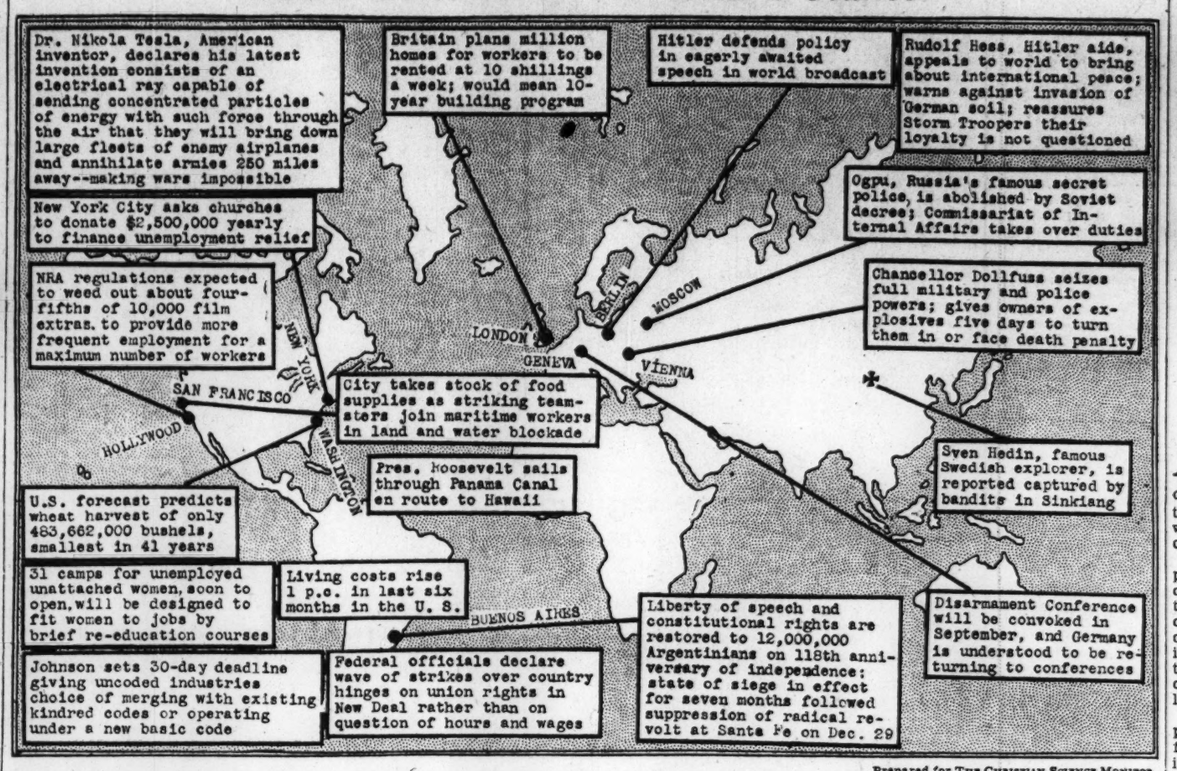
Los Angeles Times: Play: Any kind of violent exercise that you would call wage slavery if you got $3 a day for doing it.

Arkansas Gazette: A motorless plane has been kept aloft for six hours and 10 minutes. Despite the fuel saving resulting from motorlessness, the plan will hardly appeal to automobilists. The glider made only 155 miles in its quarter-day flight.

Detroit Free Press: Simile: Dry as a flower pot while the wife is away from home.

Rochester Times-Union: A good old joke is better than a poor fresh one, says a radio entertainer. That's opinion by an expert.

World News of the Week at a Glance


Dr. Nikola Tesla, American inventor, declares his latest invention consists of an electrical ray capable of sending concentrated particles of energy with such force through the air that they will bring down large fleets of enemy airplanes and annihilate armies 250 miles away--making wars impossible
Britain plans million homes for workers to be rented at 10 shillings a week; would mean 10-year building program
Hitler defends policy in eagerly awaited speech in world broadcast
Rudolf Hess, Hitler aide, appeals to world to bring about international peace; warns against invasion of German soil; reassures Storm Troopers their loyalty is not questioned
New York City asks churches to donate $2,500,000 yearly to finance unemployment relief
Ogpu, Russia's famous secret police, is abolished by Soviet decree; Commissariat of Internal Affairs takes over duties
NRA regulations expected to weed out about four-fifths of 10,000 film extras, to provide more frequent employment for a maximum number of workers
Chancellor Dollfuss seizes full military and police powers; gives owners of explosives five days to turn them in or face death penalty
City takes stock of food supplies as striking teamsters join maritime workers in land and water blockade
Sven Hedin, famous Swedish explorer, is reported captured by bandits in Sinkiang
Pres. Roosevelt sails through Panama Canal en route to Hawaii
U.S. forecast predicts wheat harvest of only 483,662,000 bushels, smallest in 41 years
31 camps for unemployed unattached women, soon to open, will be designed to fit women to jobs by brief re-education courses
Living costs rise 1 p.c. in last six months in the U. S.
Liberty of speech and constitutional rights are restored to 12,000,000 Argentinians on 118th anniversary of independence; state of siege in effect for seven months followed suppression of radical revolt at Santa Fe on Dec. 29
Disarmament Conference will be convoked in September, and Germany is understood to be returning to conferences
Johnson sets 30-day deadline giving uncoded industries choice of merging with existing kindred codes or operating under a new basic code
Federal officials declare wave of strikes over country hinges on union rights in New Deal rather than on question of hours and wages
LONDON
GENEVA
BERLIN
MOSCOW
VIENNA
NEW YORK
SAN FRANCISCO
HOLLYWOOD
WASHINGTON
BUENOS AIRES

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies.

Baby Laundry

A YOUNG mother who heard many other mothers say that the daily morning baby wash took so much of their precious time, figured out how she could make the monthly payments on the new washing machine she so much wanted if she offered to do this morning wash for the neighborhood babies. She assured mothers the soaps would be best kinds for their babies, and the clothes would be given careful attention. Today she does baby wash each morning, and the machine will soon be hers. G. F. L.

Daily Anecdote

Offenbach's Wit

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WAGNER aspired to authorship as well as to musical composition. At one time he sent to Offenbach a pamphlet he had written entitled, 'The Reign of the Jews in Music."

Offenbach read the book and wrote to Wagner: "Dear Wagner, you had better stick to music."

Soon thereafter Wagner sent to Offenbach the score of "The Meistersinger," which he had just completed. Whereupon Offenbach wrote: "Dear Wagner, after mature deliberation I think you had better stick to writing books."

For the Scrapbook

Initial Characteristics

Popular Bishop (Phillips Brooks).

Always Loyal (Abraham Lincoln).

Original, Witty, Humorous (Oliver Wendell Holmes).

Tamed Ambient Electricity (Thomas A. Edison).

Fearless Navigator (Fridtjof Nansen).

Little Misses' Admiration (Louisa May Alcott).

Rollicking Bard (Robert Burns).

Moral Light (Martin Luther).

Fought Every Wine (Frances E. Willard).

United States General (U. S. Grant).

Curiosity Depicter (Charles Dickens).

Fearless Nurse (Florence Nightingale).

A Cunning Delineator (A. Conan Doyle).

Histrionic Interpreter (Henry Irving).

Nipped Bourbonism (Napoleon Bonaparte).

Suffrage Brings Advantages (Susan B. Anthony).

Joyous Lark (Jenny Lind).

Caused Revolutionary Discussion (Charles R. Darwin).

Military Suitor (Miles Standish).

Won England's Greatness (W. E. Gladstone).

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

NO ONE has success until he has the abounding life. This is made up of the manyfold activity of energy, enthusiasm, and gladness. It is to spring to meet the day with a thrill at being alive. It is to go forth to meet the morning in an ecstasy of joy.—WHITING.

Parables of Safed the Sage

The Moving Pictures

The Christian Science Monitor is indebted to the estate of William E. Barton for the privilege of republishing certain of his delightful Parables of Safed, which have appeared in other periodicals under copyright.

WE TOOK a journey, I and Keturah, and we Changed Cars in a certain city, and we lodged there One Night in an Inn. And we walked abroad after that we had Dined, and it was evening. And the Shops were closed, but the Movies were open. And we gave Two Dimes unto a Damsel in a Glass Cage, and we went in and sat down.

And we beheld a Moving Picture, the theme whereof was The Reward of Virtue. And it was concerning a Young Woman who loved Art with a Capital A, and who appeared not to love Dishwashing. And she left her Home and went to a Great City and Studied Art. And she was subject to Great Temptations, all of which were Shown to us, and the way she was Tempted was A Plenty. But nothing tempted her to go Back Home and help her mother Wash the Dishes in the Kitchen Sink. So she Came to the Very Brink. And the man who Tempted her Most was a Millionaire in Disguise. And the More he Tempted her the more he Loved her. And when he found that he could not have her without Marrying her, he offered to Marry her. And they were Married. So the Reward of Virtue was Cash in the Bank. And we Sat Through this Highly Moral Movie. And we Yawned, both of us.

Then spake I to Keturah, and said, There are Two More Films. Shall we stay for them?

And she said, This stuff doth not amuse me.

And I said, It is not up to Our Speed. Let us go.

So we went while the Going was Good.

And as we wandered, we came to a Down Town Church, where the rich had moved away, and the poor remained. And the door was open and we went in. And there was a Prayer Meeting. And there were Not as Many people there as there were at the Movies. And they who loved the Lord spake there to each other, and comforted one another, and lifted their prayers to God for Courage for the Day's Job.

And we saw in their Faces, and heard in their Words such Dramas and Tragedies as No Movie Man ever invented. And the Reward of Virtue for them was in Faith to go on, and the Approval of Conscience, and the Peace of God.

And we Returned unto the Inn, and I answered Keturah, and said, That also was a Moving Picture, and it was Great Stuff.

And Keturah said, That was the Real Thing. That was Life.

And when we knelt beside our Bed that Night, we Prayed for Both Companies of People.

Chinese Junk Under Full Sail

With This Intimate Glimpse Into River Life in the Orient, H. G. Landis, of Los Angeles, Wins a Membership in the Monitor Camera Club.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M.A.

Nicodemus

WE KNOW from John 3 :1 that Nicodemus was a Pharisee, and it is evident that he was also a member of the Sanhedrin (John 7:50). The only Biblical references to him are to be found in the Fourth Gospel where he appears on three different occasions. In chapter 3 he comes to the Way-shower by night and hears from his lips the deeply spiritual teaching concerning the new birth, but finds it beyond his understanding (3:9f.). In chapter 7 Nicodemus appears a second time reminding his colleagues of the Sanhedrin that it is illegal to condemn Jesus or anyone else, unheard; while in John 19:39 it is suggested that at length he took a more definite stand as a follower of the new faith by going with Joseph of Arimathæa to arrange for Jesus' burial, bringing with him a large quantity of the costly myrrh and aloes employed for embalming in those days.

Just Between Us

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Sundial still seems to rank first in the hearts of the readers of the inside back page. According to the first 1500 "What Do You Read?" ballots to be tabulated, it has 1410 regular and occasional readers! The Quotation runs it a close second, with 1407. Third place is held by In Lighter Vein, with 1380; Snubs runs fourth, with 1345; and the Daily Anecdote is fifth, with 1333.

Next, in order, come: Facts About the Bible, 1280; Word a Day, 1254; Cartoons of the Week, 1237; Worth Knowing, 1235; Camera Club, 1217; With the Inventors, 1189; Waddles, 1181; What They Say, 1114; Parables of Safed, 1097; Brevities, 1092; Vocations, 1092, For the Scrapbook, 1045.

One feature, Ad-O-Grams, polled 1212 votes in the "never read" column! Such unpopularity must be deserved; so it is not likely to be reestablished. Others of the less popular features may disappear from time to time, thanks to the needed frankness of our readers. Something, of course, must make way for new features which are clamoring for space.

Now, to share something which has brightened our day. A prominent worker with the blind in Los Angeles dropped in and reported the opening words of a Mr. A——, who was called upon to address a large group of those who were sightless. He said, in part:

"If the head of something is removed, we say that it has been 'decapitated'; if an animal's horns are removed, we use the word 'dehorned.' It seems only fitting, then, to refer to those from whom light has been removed, as 'delighted'! I greet you, therefore, as my delighted friends."

Remember: from now on, they are our delighted friends.

Feature Editor.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Opportunity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Downers Grove, Ill.

AN opportunity enabling a newcomer to a city in the Middle West to open the way for an older resident to pay a debt of more than five years' standing, came when a problem confronted the newcomer.

The newcomer received a telephone call informing him that his car had broken an axle some distance from home. Because his children were in the car, and because of the distance from home, it was imperative that the car should be towed home. Repairs could not be quickly effected—not on Sunday, at least.

What to do? The newcomer telephoned the one source of aid he felt he could rely upon, his only intimate acquaintance in the town. This friend was not at home. He then pondered hiring a wrecking car, but the cost was beyond him.

Ordinary aid seeming out of the question, he erased his frown and sat quietly for a few minutes. The name of the only other man he knew in town came to him. This one he had talked to only once, and then only for a few minutes while the two waited for Sunday school to be dismissed. He again hurried to the telephone and called the new friend, who announced not only a willingness, but an eagerness to be of service.

En route to get the machine the older resident interrupted the newcomer's expressions of gratitude by saying: "This is an opportunity for which I have been waiting. About five years ago I too was a newcomer here. My little girl was to be ushered into this world, and it was arranged that her mother would enter a hospital in a neighboring city. Late at night a need arose. I did not have a car. The taxi fare to the other city was more than I felt I could afford. Accordingly, I did as you have done: I telephoned a church acquaintance of hardly a week's standing. He responded to my call with an enthusiasm and alacrity that made me glad that I had called him out of bed."

And so was formed another link in the endless chain of service and opportunity. An incident that under ordinary circumstances would have been annoying, if not costly, gladdened a Sunday afternoon for two men, deepened an acquaintanceship, and confirmed their faith.

In Lighter Vein

Genius

First, little Jones ran excitedly from the room and fetched his wife. Then he went out into the garden and called the twins, who were telling the children next door what they would do when they arrived at the seaside. After that he persuaded young Albert to abandon for the moment his efforts to get Radio Paris on the wireless, brought cook in from the kitchen, and even asked nurse to lift baby from the perambulator.

And, to his delight, he found that when they all sat on the largest trunk at once, he could just manage to fasten the lid.—*London Opinion.*

Impossible

It was at an orchestral concert, and after gazing for some time at the bass fiddle player, a man in the stalls muttered: "He'll never do it; he'll never do it."

At length the title of the first number was announced, whereupon the mutterer continued his remark, louder each time. This was too much for a man in the row in front, and eventually he turned and said: "Stop your mutterings, sir!"

"Well, he can't do it, I tell you. I know he can't!" was the reply.

"Can't do what?"

"Put that big fiddle under his chin."—*Tit-Bits.*

His Fee

The teacher heard a child crying and rushed out to the playground to find the cause of the disturbance.

"What is the trouble?" she asked of little Jimmy, who stood calmly by, eating an orange.

"Billy took Fred's orange," explained the witness.

"And where is the orange?" asked the teacher.

"Oh, I have that," replied Jimmy. "You see, I am the lawyer."—*Vancouver Province.*

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Anyway, Misery Loves Company*

By CARMACK

This afternoon the Boss said, "Well, Snubs - How would you like to see Tiddlywinks get a bath?"
"Oh, I wouldn't mind it a bit" - I wiggled my tail and told him—
And for once I actually enjoyed seeing my ol' bath tub being filled with water —
But I might have known there would be a catch in it somewhere - The Boss failed to say that I was to get a scrubbing at the same time that TW. did - What an ol' spoofer that fellow is!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, Executive Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Associate Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Hitler Explains

THE Chancellor of Germany, seeking to justify the summary slayings which are credited with halting a second National Socialist revolution, has afforded a stark explanation of some of the basic concepts which rule the Reich. In his speech before the specially convened Reichstag, Herr Hitler has emphasized the pragmatic character of dictatorship, contending that his purposes were in themselves sufficient justification for the extreme means used in their accomplishment.

There is no gainsaying the Chancellor's frankness. Seventy-seven were slain. He makes no pretense of regarding this lightly but contends that it avoided far greater carnage. His account of intrigue against his régime appears to have justified stern measures. But certainly there is little in the modern concept of right government which affords precedent for the "iron law" which Herr Hitler himself invokes:

> Mutineers are broken; but iron laws remain eternally the same. If someone questions me why we did not invoke an ordinary court . . . I can only tell him:
>
> In this hour I was responsible for the fate of the German nation, thereby the supreme court of the German people during these 24 hours consisted of myself. . . .

There is no avoidance of responsibility. Those who whisper in secret may be shot, he declares, even if the whisperings are no more traitorous than discussions of coin collecting and the weather. Der Führer makes no pretense that the quality of mercy can be a concomitant of authoritarian rule.

There are other passages in the speech that illuminate important phases of German internal developments. The extensive defense of the Reichswehr as the non-political armbearers of the nation confirms the opinion that Herr Hitler has been yielding to the policies of the army. His reference to four elements of opposition to the present régime is his first deviation from the National Socialists' contention that they completely represent a unified people. To be sure, he contends that this opposition is small, yet he considers it of a character sufficient to justify considerable exposition.

Except for undocumented description of "foreign plots" for which Gen. Kurt von Schleicher and other "traitors" were executed, the Chancellor made only one outstanding reference to external affairs. He warned the world that if barriers continue to be raised against Germany's trade, the genius of her chemists and inventors will find ways to make the nation independent of the need of foreign raw materials.

Herr Hitler completely avoided the opportunity to explain any of the foreign implications of German policy. He implied a criticism of foreign accounts of events in Germany, but, other than reminding the deputies that his Government had "stood up for the nation's rights abroad," he said nothing that indicates his ideas of Germany's responsibility toward allaying the fears and misgivings against which Europe is striving in its quest of peace.

Herr Hitler's choice to speak for nearly an hour and three-quarters on a single phase of domestic controversy clearly indicates the gravity of the internal crisis which his régime is facing. And the methods which he seeks to justify again afford abundant proof that the final appeal of dictatorship is to the doctrine of force.

"Our Movie-Made Children"

EVEN Dr. Lowell, that ardent reformer, has admitted on occasion that the movies are here to stay. The qualifying adjective "some" would have to be added now, in view of the determined campaign to boycott "vicious films."

If the several well-intentioned, and undoubtedly justified, religious and educational groups now talking of boycotts are to succeed in pruning the Hollywood plant to the satisfaction of all those interested in better films, then the much-discussed "vicious film" requires more detailed clarification.

The more brazen assaults on fundamental standards of the social order are readily detected, even by the type of mentality which takes its movies seriously. That they are also readily rejected by the average audience is shown in the current nation-wide campaign. As Prof. Robert E. Rogers pointed out in an address last winter, "The normal individual grows a kind of protective, spiritual, intellectual skin" against the extremely illusionary, fantastic world of the motion picture, a world of wealth and of dire poverty, where the great middle class, as Professor Rogers puts it, has no place except as a subject for comedy.

Perhaps too little attention is paid to the less obvious evils, to which this lecturer referred—the glorification of extravagance, the encouraging of youth to indulgence in a leisure not earned, the false sense of values which would eliminate all honest labor and lead every flapper in a 10-cent store to dream her days away in expectation of a romantic and highly unsuitable marriage with the son of her millionaire employer.

Crime and sex films on the movie blacklists do not include all that is harmful. Ruskin summed up very well a parallel situation in his lecture to art students, in 1858:

> You may, by accident, snatch the market; or, by energy, command it; you may obtain the confidence of the public, . . . but whatever happens to you, this, at least, is certain, that the whole of your life will have been spent in corrupting public taste and encouraging public extravagance. Every preference you have won by gaudiness must have been based on the purchaser's vanity; every demand you have created by novelty has fostered in the consumer a habit of discontent; and when you retire into inactive life, you may, as a subject of consolation for your declining years, reflect that precisely according to the extent of your past operations your life has been successful in retarding the arts, tarnishing the virtues, and confusing the manners of your country.

Happily there have been enough "successful" pictures, on the screen as on the easel, to prove that the operations of movie producers need not retard the arts, tarnish virtues nor confuse manners.

Codes to the Last Gasp

GEN. HUGH S. JOHNSON has at last attempted to cut his way at a single stroke through the tangled net of petty codes which for six months now has almost strangled the normal operations of the NRA giant. With an Olympian gesture the General has ordered codification of 262 industries still—over a year after NRA started—without their codes. He has left Washington expecting to find the task accomplished on his return from making indiscreet speeches about Germany and beating the tom-tom in the West.

Completion of the code-making job is undoubtedly vital to the NRA and one which must be done if its hands are ever to be free to take care of what now is its primary responsibility, the proper and effective administration of the new industrial order.

This preliminary phase of the NRA was originally to have been finished in a few months. But a relative minority of industries in terms of employing power—not in number—has continued to demand the major attention of the recovery organization, harassing and burdening it to the point of despair. In fact, many of NRA's mistakes are undoubtedly attributable to the fact that endless time and effort devoted to codes for the hognose-ring industry, the flyswatter industry, the rolling-pin industry and their like have prevented proper time and thought being given to problems which vitally affect the hundreds of thousands of workers and millions of dollars in investments at stake in major industries already under codes.

But it is a serious question, first, whether it is not already too late, and, second, whether in desperation the General has not involved the NRA in one last great drive which will only antagonize another large segment of public opinion and add to its already formidable unpopularity. The NRA officially comes to an end next June 16. Supposing the codification job is completed by August 10, it will mean that it has spent well over half of its span of life on merely the preliminaries of its work. The time remaining may well prove too short for rectifying the mistakes made in the early days of haste and excessive pressure.

And even more unfortunate than the loss of valuable time is the direction of this latest move. Even the NRA is inclined to admit that its greatest mistake lay in the early attempt to put every employer in the country under the Blue Eagle. The act was intended for the great industrial giants. When General Johnson attempted to bring the corner drug store and the local shoe-shining parlor under the same roof with the United States Steel Corporation he stretched the system to the breaking point and extended it far beyond a voluntary partnership of business with government.

But the present code "clean-up" as a device to bring hundreds of small industries under the NRA is not entirely of General Johnson's doing. Most of them, if the NRA's version of the story is correct, are insisting on having their own codes, whereas the NRA itself would be delighted to ignore them. But the effect is the same. Regimentation is to be extended down through the most minute industries—and it is to be done in haste or a general code drafted by the NRA itself will be imposed. The result—if the scheme works—will be one more weapon for the antiregimentationist.

On Guard Against Stabilization

SENATOR ELMER P. THOMAS'S brusque cablegram to Gov. George L. Harrison of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York is hardly worthy of a Senator of the United States. Senator Thomas is a foe of exchange stabilization—the linking of international currencies, through a fixed relation with gold. He was afraid that Governor Harrison's presence in Basel signified negotiations to that end. So, at great expense, he telegraphically warned Mr. Harrison to watch his step in Basel. It was the Harrison policy in the Hoover Administration, he said, "to keep unchanged, or as low as possible, the dollar price of gold, while the purchasing power of gold increased two and one-half times in five years, or faster than ever before in economic history."

This is a gross misreading of Governor Harrison's function. The fixation of the dollar price of gold is a congressional function. In fact, Senator Thomas makes this identical statement later on in his cable message. "I warn you," he says, "that any step you take toward tying our money in any way to any foreign money is a usurpation of the powers and prerogatives of Congress." Of course; and nobody knows this better than Governor Harrison. If he cannot tie the dollar to the pound in a fixed relation today, he could not do so under the Hoover Administration. With far more justice the Senator should take himself to task. For he is a member of the body which held sovereign power over the fast-appreciating dollar of the Hoover days.

The correspondence between Senator and Governor is interesting for reasons other than the personalities indulged in by the Oklahoman. Senator Elmer Thomas is the leading "devaluation inflationist" in the Senate. He does not want any fixity in the dollar price of gold. He would like to see another boost from the present level of $35 an ounce up to the $41.34 allowable under the Gold Reserve Act of January 13, this year.

What good would a further advance do? The "devaluation inflationists" explain only in quite incomprehensible generalities. What interests the American people is the price of commodities, not the price of gold. People cannot eat metal, clothe themselves with it, nor can they get it as a keepsake even if they wanted it. How much will their dollar buy in eatable and serviceable goods? That is the question.

On October 22, when the President started to advance the official price of gold, the average price of 784 commodities, as published by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, stood at 70.4 per cent of the 1926 level. The dollar price of gold then marched up from an official level of $20.67 an ounce to $35, or an increase of 69 per cent. But the commodity price level has only reached 74.6 per cent of the 1926 average, or a 4 per cent increase, which certainly does not prove any automatic relation between the two prices.

Experience in every other country proves that a mere change in the price of gold does not mean a change in the price of the things that matter. Sooner or later a connection is established. But not unless the world is tied to the gold standard. How with one breath the Senator can attach so much importance to the price of gold and with another breath try to prevent world-wide currency stabilization on the gold standard is, in these circumstances, a mystery which it would be interesting to see explained.

Dr. Tesla's Beam

ALL the exciting elements of a movie-thriller will be conjured up in the popular imagination by Dr. Nikola Tesla's announcement of a "death ray" capable of carrying destruction 200 miles. The eerie shadows of a made-in-Hollywood laboratory, the ambassadors of foreign governments in the inventor's parlor, the fascinating movements of spies and *saboteurs*—these are the details of a scenario with which imaginative persons may amuse themselves while awaiting Dr. Tesla's promised elucidations on his discovery.

Physicists, however, are already exercising their minds in other directions. Many are skeptical. Their experience with man-made lightning has not yet been such as to prepare them for Dr. Tesla's disclosures. Indeed, it does seem improbable that this noted inventor has more than a theory of how such a beam might be developed. Or perhaps he already has a beam which requires only enlargement to fulfill his expectations. Still, as most physicists would agree, the chances of slip between cup and lip are not more numerous than those between the early and final stages of such an invention.

Not that an electrical beam of the magnitude which Dr. Tesla describes is beyond possibility. It is quite as possible, and perhaps no more to be feared, than the destructive rays—generated in the dynamos of extreme nationalism, false racial pride and aggressive propaganda—which nations turn upon one another today. When the activities of these devastating beams give way to rays of understanding and good will, announcements of new destructive forces will hold less fascination and less significance than are now attached to them.

Land of Mystery

Book of the Day

EVERYBODY engaged in the production of Dr. Sven Hedin's new book (A CONQUEST OF TIBET. New York: E. P. Dutton. $5) has tried to make it beautiful.

Dr. Hedin's prose, which has always been distinguished for its charm, rises to rare heights of exquisite imagery. He tells the story of his thirty-years-old travels on the mysterious roof of the world. Here is no ordinary travel book. Nor is it a technical description of what the famous Swedish explorer found. Dr. Hedin has tried to distill the essence of this strangest of countries, awesome in its vasty silences, peopled by a superstitious folk who are ruled by a god. It is a superb performance. One can give only two examples of Hedin's jeweled descriptions:

> A deathly silence surrounded us, broken only by the splash of the oars and the ripples around the stern. The smooth, mirrorlike sheet was cut by the boat. We were gliding along in a landscape of dreams. It was perplexingly difficult to determine where the fiery-red mountains ended and the reflection began. The mirrored image of the heavens at Nadir was just as exquisitely blue as in zenith. One became dizzy and had the sensation of soaring through crystal clear space within a ring of glowing volcanoes.

Or a view of the New Year festival at Tashilumpo, the seat of the Tashi Lama, the holiest of the Lamaistic hierarchy:

> Temple courts were now calling to the feast. Silence reigned among the thousands of pilgrims. Suddenly deep and long-drawn blasts rolled from horns on the highest temple roofs. Pilgrims who had travelled weeks and months sat in breathless suspense. We were listening and waiting. A wondrously caressing and melodious song was heard from unseen recesses beyond the black draperies of the red galleries opposite and below us. It was a mixed choir of boys, youths and adults, and their voices lifted into a soft, slow melody that increased in volume and rose into a mighty hymn, now diminishing, again increasing in long waves, charming and soothing as a lullaby or a zephyr over a field of poppies.

These are two samples of the vignettes that fill the book. Their brilliant effect is enhanced by 250 drawings by Dr. Hedin which are just as living as his enchanting prose.

The publisher has risen to the opportunity of carrying this beauty into the making of the book. Typography and ornamentation are thoroughly in keeping. Messrs. Dutton give full credit to the compositor who set the type, Mr. S. A. Jacobs. If this practice were more generally followed, better craftsmanship in the book world would be encouraged.

If we put the translator last, it is not to say that he is least important. Dr. Julius Lincoln's task was not only to English the original Swedish, but also to enter himself into Hedin's experience, and see Tibet through the explorer's eyes. This he has done consummately well.

H. B. ELLISTON.

Hawaii—Where Internationalism Proves Itself

By MARC T. GREENE

IT IS nothing new for Hawaii to welcome the great. To do it fittingly is a delight and a tradition there. Since the first white man landed on the palm-lined shores to be welcomed as a "sailing-god" from realms beyond the farthest horizon, hospitality and Hawaii have been synonymous. Explorers, navigators, missionaries, princes, statesmen and generals, novelists, movie stars and pioneering aviators—the great, the near-great and the far-from-great—have found welcomes in Hawaii. Now it prepares to receive a President.

The Hawaii of today is not the Hawaii of yesterday, of Kalakaua's reign, or even of Liliuokalani's. Modernity and its proximity to the United States have banished most of the simplicity of the old days, and unsophistication of the Polynesian race and the indolence of tropical islands. Hawaii is a bustling place today and Honolulu is exactly like any other American city of its size except for its remarkable blend of races, its fair environment and its matchless climate. But modernity has brought amenities lacking in the former era, pleasant arrangements for the reception of visitors which mean more to the average tourist than the nebulous thing commonly known as "exotic atmosphere."

It has become modernized without affecting the manners of the island peoples, native, Asiatic or Anglo-Saxon, as markedly as might be expected. Nor, of course, has it changed the genial climate, altered the contour of the fantastically eroded, emerald green mountains or in the least dissipated the entrancing fragrance of a hundred blossoms. Nothing can ever do that and so, in many important respects, Hawaii will always be the Hawaii of old.

* * *

As such, it prepares to greet the President of the United States. It proposes to recapture enough of the olden atmosphere to throw into sharp relief, against a background of modern America in a tropical setting, the life and ways of old Polynesia. It will demonstrate, too, that the welfare of the remainder of a once mighty native race has been its concern in a degree which has brought them contentment in a Hawaii that the farthest flights of their forbears' fancy never could have envisaged.

But Hawaii expects to show Mr. Roosevelt a good deal more than that. It hopes to convince him that the greatest experiment in internationalism—"interracialism," to be more exact—of recorded history has been meeting with success here for two generations and that it still is doing so despite the world's various uncertainties. For that is the all-important thing in these nature-favored Pacific isles. Hawaii has demonstrated that internationalism is *not* a fanciful dream of impractical idealists, that it is false to believe that East and West can never meet or that there is an insurmountable barrier between people of different skin pigmentation. Hawaii has proved that there is possible and even practicable a human fellowship knowing no qualifications of race, color or creed.

If the great Hawaiian experiment in international and interracial education, sociology and politics can demonstrate that to the satisfaction of thinking men, then there will have been achieved in the middle of the Pacific a thing without parallel in history whose effect upon the future of all men may be beyond our computation. For along these lines the world of tomorrow must be ordered. On this basis, stability of society may be achieved. Because it is so, the eyes of thinking men have been on these islands and their great human experiment.

* * *

Clearly the progress of that experiment will be one thing of paramount interest to the President of the United States. After he has been fêted in the old style and the modern, after he has seen the native dancers and listened to the plaintive music of guitar and ukelele, seen the lunar rainbows in the Manoa Valley and watched the surfboard experts on the beach at Waikiki, he will ask about the progress of the great experiment. He will ask whether there is any race feeling between 150,000 of Japanese extraction and 40,000 of Chinese, and if out of the preponderance of Asiatic blood the Caucasians of Hawaii apprehend a "yellow peril." Only quiet smiles will greet that query, for Hawaii knows that there is nothing to it.

Mr. Roosevelt will discover that a social harmony reigns in Hawaii that in itself testifies to a large measure of success in the interracial experiment. It is a harmony in singular keeping with the matchless harmony of nature here in one of nature's favorite lands. The smiles and the contentment on the faces of Japanese, Chinese, Korean, and Hawaiian school children seem to reflect the rays of the tropical sun as it rises over the mountain-ramparts of Honolulu. Representatives of more than half the peoples of the world work and play together to establish, as they have for twenty years, the practicability of internationalism, even in its social aspects. It is to that cause above all that Hawaii is dedicated.

In the Hawaiian Islands one finds, among a dozen races and twice as many nationals, a social harmony rare in any land. Instead of the chaos once forecast by many as a result of the free ingress of all peoples to these islands, he finds the opposite. It gratifies and encourages and stimulates the peace-loving observer, as such signs of the advancement of human understanding must always affect thoughtful persons.

That, then, will be the real greeting Hawaii will extend to the President of the United States. After he has responded happily to all the traditional forms of Hawaiian welcome and found in them the deep enjoyment that comes to its visitors, his greatest satisfaction and most enduring impression is almost certain to be the marked progress of this world's greatest experiment in human fellowship.

North . . South . . East . . West

Fodder for the Anti-Monopolists' Guns

By FRANK L. PERRIN

CASUAL tourists returning from a visit by automobile into some of the sparsely settled regions of Quebec and Ontario report that the thrifty housewives in those sections bake their own bread. I visited, not long ago, a village some forty miles from Minneapolis, the city which produces more wheat flour than any other city in the world, and saw a motorized bakery wagon from the Twin Cities deliver the day's supply of bread to the town's general store. There was enough bread, fresh from the oven, to meet the needs of all the townspeople.

Perhaps there is nothing in this comparison of economic conditions in Canada and in the States to indicate that the people of one region are either more or less thrifty than those of the other. Given the opportunity, and the wherewithal, it is quite likely that our northern neighbors would become patrons of the common bakery. And why not? Those industrious and thrifty housewives who no longer bake the family's bread have been taught to believe that the product which they buy is not only better, but cheaper, in the long run, than the bread which they themselves could provide. The bakers have been anxious to impress this agreeable enough and plausible enough theory for a number of years. They have, without doubt, improved the quality of their product since the days when baker's bread was a poor substitute for the family loaf.

But our baker friends have not spent all their time and thought in an effort to produce better bread. They have, meantime, succeeded in effecting, through the use of improved machinery and modern ovens, vast economies in manufacture and distribution. They have, through combinations of capital and plant, built up a formidable and powerful trust, through which undesirable competition is often prevented and the arbitrary regulation of prices, in large areas, is made possible.

Recently, and within a week, in fact, the retail price of bread in many parts of the United States was advanced 1 cent a loaf. This, roughly estimated, means an increase of 12 per cent or more in the cost of a bread loaf in the American home. In Boston, as an example, this arbitrary increase takes $4000 a day out of the purses of bread buyers and victualers. The added daily cost, estimated nationally, would, of course, be several hundred times this amount. Multiply the sum you estimate by the number of days in a year and the answer will be, approximately, the increased takings of the members of the bakers' trust which we have all helped to build up.

This widely announced price advance followed almost immediately the acceptance of a code for the baking industry, effective as of July 9. General Johnson, the code administrator, was quoted a day or two ago as saying he does not believe the code creates monopoly. He is said to have made this interesting observation while speaking of the charges made against the Aluminum Company of America, sometimes referred to as the Aluminum Trust. General Johnson is in a position where he should possess a great deal of inside information. Probably his opinions should be regarded respectfully. But whether or not monopolies are fostered and encouraged under the code, it is an undeniable fact that the imposition of code authority has provided the excuse, for those in a position to do so, to advance the prices of commodities controlled by them, almost at will.

The bakers, despite the fact that it had been assumed that added costs of manufacture (if any) imposed by the code would be absorbed, just as the processing tax of 30 cents a bushel on wheat is said to have been absorbed, have announced this 12 per cent advance in a commodity for which they have helped to create a market. This increase in selling price is in addition to an average advance in bread prices of approximately 23 per cent during the year ending in June. It is explained that during the same period the average retail price of all foods rose about 11 per cent. In Chicago the price of wheat rose 29 per cent. Flour, in the New York market, rose 45 per cent.

But as our baker friends told us a few years ago, when wheat and flour were cheap and bread was still dear, there is little direct relation between the price of wheat and the price of bread. It seems, according to proved figures, that flour costs represent but a small part of the selling price of bread. The Department of Agriculture in Washington estimates that the cost of ingredients in a pound loaf of bread selling at 8.1 cents is 2.9 cents, of which 2.1 cents represents the cost of the flour used. A few years ago the baking companies, through their representatives, testified before a Senate committee that only 22 per cent of the retail cost of bread could be charged to the flour content. At that time labor costs inside the bakeries represented only 6 per cent of the cost. Other manufacturing and overhead costs accounted for 19 per cent of the total. The margin of profit was estimated at 20 per cent.

By the stroke of a pen, approximately 12 per cent has been added to the consumer's cost and incidentally to the producer's profits unless it can be shown that the exactions of the code have absorbed all or a part of this increase.

Just here is a vital and engrossing economic problem which interests at least 90 per cent of the families in the United States. The issue lies between the code as an institution which imposes, arbitrarily, an additional burden upon rich and poor alike, or a code which, because of its nature, fosters a monopolistic and arbitrary price increase without justification. The inference, encouragingly passed on by General Johnson, that the code does not foster monopolies, perhaps needs some elucidation.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Cameras vs. Guns

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have been most interested in your numerous editorials concerning the propagandizing activities of the armament manufacturers, and the almost unbelievable traffic in arms, ammunition and the makings thereof to belligerent countries, as well as to criminals and desperadoes of every name and nature. But the wholesale slaughter of human beings is not all that the arms manufacturers have to answer for. To those who love all of God's creatures, the wild game of the forest and wild bird life of all kinds, the ruthless slaughter of these defenseless creatures is appalling. Animals that once abounded in forest and plain, rare birds whose melodious singing or beautiful gay plumage has made them much sought targets for the sportsman's (?) rifle are in many cases extinct. And why? Look at the beautiful catalogues with their highly colored illustrations, sent by the firearms companies to these self-styled sportsmen, for your answer.

Shoot the birds, by all means—but not with guns! Shoot them with cameras! Sportsmen need not say it with a leaden bullet to prove their sportsmanship. Stalk your prey with a camera and "say it with a snapshot." What a wonderful sporting catalogue that would make!

Hollywood, Calif. L. W. L.